The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 247 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.........£2 19 0 / UN-STAMPED.....1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
Benefit of Mr. R. Powell, Harlequin.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16th, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the original novel Farce, entitled
A HOUSE OUT OF WINDOWS.
Mr. Paul Potter .. .. .. Mr. S. Calhaem.
To be followed by a new Irish Ballet entitled D'Action,
NORAH, THE PRIDE OF KILDARE;
Or, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Teddy O'Connor, ... Mr. Powell.
Norah, ... Miss Julia Lamb.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured, Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle, 3s. Second do, 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.
Children under 12 years of age admitted at Second Price to Boxes and Pit only. No Money Returned.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On FRIDAY, February 17, by Command of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
Goldsmith's Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
And the Comedy of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

THEATRE ROYAL.—
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of
ITALIAN OPERAS,
To commence on Monday, February 27th,
Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Alitavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana,
Regisseur;
Signor Gris,
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
The Repertoire will include the following
Verdi,
La Traviata, Il Trovatore,
Donizetta,
Lucrezia Borgia
La Figlia, del Reggimento,
Acts from La Favorita and I Martiri.
Bellini,
I Puritani, La Sonnambula.
Flowtow,
Marta,
Fioravanti,
La Serva Padrona.
Farsa Musicale.
Mozart,
Le Nozze di Figaro, Il Don Giovanni.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16th, 1860.
Free list entirely suspended.
Last Four Nights of the Season.
Notice—In consequence of numerous applications the Opening of the Pantomime of the Man in the Moon will be played to-night, with some additional Dialogue, and an entirely New and Original Comic Song, written by J. Duggan, Esq.
Fifth appearance of Mr. T. C. KING.
Last Appearance but Two of Mr. CHARLES WEBB.
Will be performed Bulwer's Celebrated Play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, - - - Mr. T. C. KING.
Beauseant, - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Pauline, - - - Miss Annie Parker.
To be followed by Fifth time at half-price (compressed into three acts)
Shakspere's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Ephesus - - Mr. H. Webb
Dromio of Syracuse - - Mr. C. Webb
Adriana - - Miss Bessie King
Luciana - - Miss Minnie Davis
To conclude with the Opening of the
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Simpson.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
POSITIVELY FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 16th.
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Will have the honour of giving his First Grand Concert This Evening, on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Harmonica," together with his inimitable entertainment of
ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS,
Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD.
Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening and give selections:—
The Band of the Royal Dragoons To-night.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock.
Grand Morning Performances on Tuesday, 21st; Saturday, 25th; and Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock.
. The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and seats secured.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY
will open on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Friends of the Adelaide Hospital are requested to take Notice that the BAZAAR will be held in the ROTUNDO during the first week in March.

IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed tenders will be received up to the 9th March, 1860, for Constructing a ROOF for the New Irish National Gallery on Leinster Lawn, according to plans and specification to be seen at No. 6, Ely-place.
Each proposal to be for a lump sum, and to be accompanied by a detail (giving quantities and prices), and to be endorsed "Tender for Roof of Irish National Gallery." The tenders to be addressed to Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., 6, Ely-place, Dublin.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cathet, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING.
Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick.
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
in prizes of
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick,
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the
ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK,
On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860.
Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant.
The Tickets to be limited to 4,200, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
. In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.
A Ballot for the Election of Members and Associates will take place on Thursday, the 23rd day of February. Members having Names to propose should communicate the necessary particulars to the Honorary Secretary, on or before Monday, the 20th February.
The Members of the Society will dine together on Thursday, the 23rd February; and those Members who may wish to be present will signify in writing such intention, before Saturday, the 18th instant, as the places, which are necessarily limited, will be allotted according to priority of application.
Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.
ADJOURNED MEETING.
The adjourned meeting of the above society, and the trade generally, will be held at Messrs. Stokes' Rooms, Commercial Buildings, on this day (Thursday), 16th February, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of resolution adopted on 15th inst., for the consideration of a recent proposition vitally affecting the interests of the trade and the public.
BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
An Aggregate Meeting of the Protestants of Dublin will be held in the
"PROTESTANT METROPOLITAN HALL,"
Lower Abbey-street,
On THIS Evening THURSDAY, the 16th instant, to consider the great subject of National Education, and to receive the Annual Report of the Committee, &c.
PROTESTANTS ATTEND!
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 8 precisely.
Tickets may be procured at Messrs. Carson and Herbert's, Booksellers, Grafton-street; Curry and Co., Sackville-street; and at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Sackville-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CLARENBRIDGE PIG FAIR,
ON THIS THURSDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.
Special Trains, for the Conveyance of PIGS, will be in readiness at Athenry and Oranmore up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 7th February, 1860.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(Half-yearly Meeting, 23rd February.)
SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company.
(By order,)
W. F. GREENE, } Hon.
J. HANLY, } Secs.
Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

OPPOSITION TO THE DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.
The Petition to Parliament against the Corporation Bill lies for signature at the following places:—
Botle, Low, Pim, and Co., 35, College-green.
Scott, Bell, and Co., 5, Wellington-quay.
S. Warren, 28, Dame-street.
R. Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street.
W. Malone, 176, Great Britain-street.
B. Fawcett and Co., 19, Henry-street.
G. Evans, 26, Aungier-street.
Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.
T. Leetch, 26, Dame-street.
Subscriptions to aid the Committee in carrying on the Opposition to the Bill in Parliament will be received by the undersigned members of the Committee, and should be forwarded without delay.
William Bewley, 19, Henry-street.
Captain Brabazon, 2, Lower Gloucester-street.
James Haughton, 35, Eccles-street.
Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street;
Also at Botle, Low, Pim, & Co.'s, 35, College-green, and The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
H. WIGHAM, 35, Capel-street,
Secretary to the Committee.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE,
Or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Half Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society will be held (D. V.) in the ROTUNDO, on This THURSDAY Evening, the 23rd instant.
Tea at Seven o'clock.
Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.
The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.
B. Gibson, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. Monahan, Clk. } Secretaries.
The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. James Rogers, A.M., will (God willing) preside.
Subject—"What the Popes have Not done for Italy."
In reply to the Very Rev. Canon Pope.
"If therefore the Son shall make you free, you shall be free indeed."—John viii. 36, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholic young men are specially invited.
"Europe, which could sacrifice Italy in 1815, can, with greater reason, enfranchise and save her in 1860."—Le Pape et le Congress, Paris: 1859, p. 41.
QUESTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Did Pope Innocent XI. side with William III, in the dethronement of James II., or did he not?
Did Pius VII., or did he not, crown Napoleon I. when Louis XVIII. was still living, and claiming the crown?
And did not Pius IX. himself recognise Napoleon III., while a Bourbon Prince was, and is, still living?
How, then, can the Emperor be called "a robber" (see Dr. Dixon's letter), for doing what so many Popes have done—viz., recognising successful revolution and de facto governments in every country?
How can an "infallible" ruler reform his government? If it is bad, why did he ever sanction it? If it is good, why are the states in revolt?
"And I dispose to you, as my Father hath disposed to Me a kingdom."—St. Luke xxii 29, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"My kingdom is not of this world."—St. John, xviii 36. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in the Corrigavenue Missionroom, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Feb. 16, at half-past Seven o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost—1. Upon the meeting there present. 2. For the enlightenment and conversion of the souls of Roman Catholics. 3. For the quickening of spiritually-dead Protestants. 4. For increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of unbelievers. You are invited to come.
Thou art coming to a King,
Large petitions with thee bring;
For his grace and pow'r are such
None can ever ask too much.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for One Hundred Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 300 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.
Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of an Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.
The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

TO JOHN SWANZY, Esq., and THOMAS HANNA, Esq., CHURCHWARDENS OF THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, CITY OF DUBLIN.
Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Householders and others, being Ratepayers in the said Parish of St. George, respectfully request that you will, at your earliest convenience, be pleased to convene a meeting of the Householders and others, owners of property, Ratepayers in said Parish, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Bill now before Parliament, purporting to be for the purpose of giving to the citizens an improved supply of Water, for domestic and other uses; but in respect of which Bill, and the means by which such projected supply of water is to be carried out, the citizens at large, Ratepayers and others, have not been allowed access to the information which would enable them, on due deliberation, to judge how far the same is necessary or desirable; and which Bill, in the opinion of the undersigned, ought to be postponed until all such necessary information shall be in the possession of the several parties, Householders and Ratepayers, by whom the expense consequent on the passing of the said Bill, amounting professedly to £250,000, but which may be increased to a sum far exceeding that amount, is to be ultimately borne and defrayed; with a view to a Petition to Parliament, praying that such Bill may be postponed until the requisite information, heretofore withheld, shall be afforded to the Ratepayers, and the necessity for such improved supply of water shall be established to the satisfaction of said Ratepayers, and the Citizens at large.
Dated this 14th day of February, 1860.

Benjamin Norwood, J P, 11, Nelson-street	J H Christian, 20, Nelson-street
John Norwood, Vice-Chairman North Dublin Union, 11, Nelson-street	George Bullock, 22, Nelson-street
Wm C Henderson, QC, 24, Nelson-street	James Costello, 7, Nelson-street
Thomas H Hartwell, 32, Nelson-street	Robert Thompson, Eccles-street
Mr G Close, 53, Usher-street	Richard Hanley, 27, Nelson-street
Robert F Clokey, 5, Nelson-st	S Achenuck, 36, Nelson-street
James Mackay, 12, Nelson-st	Charles Purdon, 29, Nelson-street
John H Goddard, 15, Nelson-street	John Strong Armstrong, 31, Eccles-street
Alexander Forster, 31, Nelson-street	James Haughton, 35, Eccles-street
Harriet Alexander, 36, Nelson-street	Samuel Watson, 36, Eccles-street
E Lewis, 14, Nelson-street	Thomas Black, 27, Eccles-street
John Alcock, 39, Eccles-street	John Connor, 27, Eccles-street
Richard Barton, Clk., 40, Eccles-street	Hugh Irwin, 58, Eccles-street
Henry Smith, 43, Eccles-street	Thomas Snagg, 72, Eccles-street
John Adams, 59, Eccles-street	John W Stubbs, Clk, FTCD, 67 Eccles-street
A Adams, 59, Eccles-street	John Duffe, AM, sol, 17, Upper Temple-street
William A Cosgrave, 69, Eccles-street	D M Colquhoun, 3, Gardiner's-row
M Ingram, 12, Eccles-street	Robert Blake, 31, Upper Temple-street, and 12 and 13, Great Denmark-street
Thomas W O Doran, 16, Eccles-street	Henry Mills, solicitor, 12, Upper Temple-street
James Simes, 19, Eccles-street	James Cowley, 26, Upper Temple-street
M W Coots, 28, Eccles-street.	John MacMullen, 14 and 15, Lower Sherrard-street
	R A Walker, 11, Grenville-street
	John F Walker, 10, Grenville-street

In pursuance of the above Requisition, we, the Churchwardens of St. George's Parish, hereby convene a Meeting of the Householders and others, being Ratepayers in said Parish, to be held on THURSDAY Next, the 16th instant, at the hour of Two o'clock p.m., in the VESTRY-ROOM, St. George's Church, for the purpose stated in said Requisition.
JOHN SWANZY, } Churchwardens.
THOS. HANNA, }
14th February, 1860.

RECEIVED from Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, and Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick, Trustees of Barrington's Hospital Lottery, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds sterling, being the amount of the Prize drawn by me in that Lottery, by ticket No. 784, on the 14th instant.
Dated Dublin, 15th February, 1860.
VALENTINE HACKETT,
28, Lennox-street, Portobello.

Money.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Advertiser, who holds a very superior Manufacturing Business, clearing about 25 per cent., is desirous of meeting with a Partner possessing £1,500 or £2,000. Profits guaranteed. None but principals treated with.—Address "A.C.L." Irish Times Office, Dublin.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Endowments, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per Annum founded by this Society in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on application, personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

DUBLIN ANNUITY SOCIETY,
16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
(Under the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies.)
Accumulated Fund .. .. £26,000.
Annual Payment to Annuitants .. 1,860.
Pa'd to Annuitants since 1843 .. 15,840
The Annual Subscription, which ranges from £3 to £10 10s., according to age, secures at present £30 a year to Widows, Children, Sisters, Nieces, or other nominees of deceased Members.
Young Persons may nominate their Parents.
Females may become Members.
Members may subscribe for four Annuities.
Members are entitled to a second nomination, in case of the deaths of their first Nominee.
Application, by letter or personally, to
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., L.L.D., 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square, East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.
Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Proposals of the Participation Class, dated on or before 31st January, 1860, entitle the Assured to rank for three full years' Bonus at the next investigation, in January, 1862. The Books will be kept open till the 20th February, to receive such proposals—thereby enabling immediate Assurers to secure a great advantage. The last Bonus (declared in 1857) was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.
Solicitors and Agents allowed the usual Commission.
THOMAS MANLY Secretary.

Sermons.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.—The Parishioners are particularly requested to take notice that
THE ANNUAL SERMON
in behalf of the exhausted funds of the Parochial Clothing Fund will be Preached on SUNDAY next,
By the Rev. DAVID STUART, A.B.
Divine Service at Twelve o'clock.
Contributions in aid of the fund will be thankfully received by the Rev. R. Barton, Rector; Rev. G. Barton, Rev. D. Stuart, Curates; or by the Churchwardens, or any of the Committee.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL BOARDING, SUNDAY, DAILY, AND INFANT SCHOOLS,
LOWER DOMINICK-STREET.
The annual SERMONS in aid of the above Schools will (D.V.) be preached on SUNDAY, 19th instant, in the PARISH CHURCH, at Noon Service, by the Rev. E. S. Abbott; and in the evening by the Rev. B. Gibson, Curate. Also in the Chapel of Ease, at Noon Service, by the Rev. T. Tomlinson, Curate; and in the evening by the Rev. J. Black, Curate.
Donations of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by any of the Governors, or Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., and Wm. Allen, Esq., Churchwardens.

ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SUNDAY, DAILY, AND INFANT SCHOOLS.
The Annual CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the above Institutions, will be preached (D. V.) in the Chapel of the Molyneux Asylum, on Sunday, February, 19, 1860, by The Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., Chaplain.
These schools were founded in the year 1711, and have since that time afforded to very many children of this poor locality an excellent secular and Scriptural education. (Instruction in Music and Drawing being now added to the ordinary course.)
There are at present about 109 children in attendance, who are partially clothed and fed, and at a suitable age apprenticed to respectable Protestant masters.
To meet the educational wants of the parish, it has lately been found necessary considerably to enlarge and improve the School premises, and in particular to erect an Infant School, which, though urgently required, had not previously existed. Serious expense has been necessarily incurred in this matter, as well as in the other exertions of the Governors to extend the usefulness of the Schools.
They are situated in one of the most populous and most depressed parts of the city, and it is earnestly hoped that the liberality of those who sympathise with such efforts for the working classes will aid the good work in hand.
Benefactions from those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Preacher, by the Clergy and Churchwardens of the parish, or by any of the Governors.

SUBJECTS OF DISCOURSES TO BE PREACHED IN THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL,
in the Month of February, 1860,
By the
REV. WILLIAM P. APPELBE, LL.D.
Thursday, February 16, 7 o'clock—Raising the ruler's daughter, Mark, v. 36.
Sunday, February 19, 12 o'clock—Private prayer, Matth., vi. 6.
Sunday, February 19, 7 o'clock—The penitent thief, Luke xxiii. 39-43.
Monday, February 20, 7 o'clock—Healing the centurion's servant, Luke, vii. 1-10.
Thursday, February 23, 7 o'clock—Healing the widow's son, Luke, vii. 11-15.
Sunday, February 26, 12 o'clock—Summary of Christian Duties, Philip, iv. 8, 9.
Sunday, February 26, 7 o'clock—The Philippian jailer, Acts, xvi. 30-31.
Monday, February 27, 7 o'clock—The impotent man at the Pool of Bethesda, John, v. 2-13.

Auctions.

COB AND HARNESS.—To be Sold This Day, by Auction, at Dycer's, Stephen's-green, a particularly nice Cob, with Harness. Any trial given before Sale.

AUCTION OF BARBADOES, PORTO RICO, BENGAL, AND REFINED SUGAR, AND PORT WINE.
For Sale by Auction, by
BULFIN & FAY,
At the Broker's Office, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
On This THURSDAY, the 16th of February, 1860, at Two o'clock.
300 Hhds West India Sugar, viz:—
250 Hhds Barbadoes.
50 Hhds Porto Rico.
600 Bags Bengal.
8000 Loaves Refined.
150 Boxes Sugar Candy.
7 Pipes }
11 Hhds } Port Wine, imported direct from Oporto.
4 Qr Casks }
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin, February, 1860.

COUNTY OF CLARE.
ALTERATION OF THE DAY OF SALE AT TROAGH HOUSE, NEAR LIMERICK, from 28TH to 24TH FEBRUARY.
Owing to the Clare Assizes being appointed for the 27th and 28th instant, the Auction heretofore Advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 24th February, commencing at Twelve o'clock sharp; when 172 head of Dairy Cows, Strippers, and young Stock; about 100 Breeding Ewes and Hoggets; 17 useful Horses and a large collection of Farming Implements and Dairy Utensils, will be unreservedly sold, by order of the Proprietor, Fitzwilliam Welsh, Esq.
Terms Cash.—Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.
N.B.—The very select herd of Shorthorns will be put to Public competition about the third week in April.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and punctually Prepared, at
BUTLER'S Medical Hall,
54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified Compounders.
February, 1860.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE.
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 34, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

Miscellaneous.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
SIX FOR 20s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Mode. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:
Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - £1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ⅌ week
Companions, not under treatment, 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - 0 1 0 per day.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.
EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements by the best London and Swiss Makers.
Silver Horizontal Watches from..........£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases.......... 5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do.......... 4 0 0
Gold do. do. 8 0 0
All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to *order*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Cannock, White, & Co.'s)
J. TELFORD invites particular attention to his present Stock of the New Chinese Lanterns, Glass Lustres, Gasaliers, Grecian Dishes, Hall and Lobby Lamps, Brackets, &c., all of which are an entirely New Stock, expressly manufactured by some of the first houses in Birmingham, for the Crystal Palace, of the very best material and workmanship. Also, a large arrival of the new Liquid Gas Lamps, which for safety, economy, and simplicity, are pronounced the best Lamps yet invented. Moderateur Lamps, Oils, Wicks, &c.
Experienced Gas Fitters on the premises.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-street, London.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ARROW-ROOT,
of superior quality,
from the
MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT
AT SIERRA LEONE.
Price—One Shilling per Pound.
Sold, in Packages only, by the Agent in Dublin,
WILLIAM F. WELLS,
Family Druggist,
52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Opposite the Office of the Missionary Society.

ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION.
FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes.
FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders.
56, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
J. J. KELLY, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to his kind and constant Patrons for their support since commencing business, respectfully acquaints them that he has just imported a large collection of prime old Foreign Cigars, of the best quality. His Establishment is now well supplied with all descriptions of Fancy Tobaccoes, such as will please the taste of the most fastidious connoisseurs. Kelly's Mixture, pronounced by Smokers to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, possesses a mild and delicate flavour with a delightful aromatic perfume, and free from that effect which most other Tobaccoes produce. In one pound, half pound, and quarter pound Tins.
N.B.—A select Smoking Saloon has just been added to the Establishment.
Please observe, 2, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Senticireles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT.
GENTLEMEN,
I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.
I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.
I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
HIBERNIAN MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON
invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.,
43, HENRY-STREET.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN.
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE and SON,
Agents to Maw and Co.,
Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms,
11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES? when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths.
Of warranted Quality, at much lower prices than are commonly asked for Inferior Articles.
Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools in every variety, Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.
THOMAS KENNAN & SON,
Lathe and Tool Manufacturers. Iron Fence Works and Hardware House,
18 AND 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
35, GRAFTON-STREET.

ARMY.
CAMP EQUIPAGE, CANTEEN AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
GEORGE LYNCH would respectfully solicit an inspection of his Stock of Portable Furniture now in his Warerooms, with all the newest improvements in the line, suited for the Barrack or the Camp.
Gentlemen in or about joining her Majesty's forces will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock of this Establishment, both as regards quality and price.
G. L. would also call attention to his large and varied stock of solid Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Hat Cases, &c.
Being a Wholesale Manufacturer of these articles, he is enabled to afford peculiar advantages to the purchaser.
N.B.—On hands a large stock of Peyton Harlow's Portable patent Bedsteads, at reduced prices.

TUCKER'S PATENT STARCH,
BELFAST.
Laundry Starch, when made to please,
Possesses merits such as these:
Colour, strength, and perfect purity,
Brilliant finish for a surety,
Qualities displayed and latent
In "TUCKER'S CELEBRATED PATENT."
PURCHASERS WILL REQUIRE TO ASK FOR
"TUCKER'S STARCH,"
And then see that each package is labelled as above, none other being genuine.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street.)
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures*.
Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from .. 1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post .. .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

CHEAP TRUNKS.
W. PRIDE,
187, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
BOX AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS,
Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. Robert Greer, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'Master & Co., 121, Capel-street; Goulding & Co., Cork; and Walkington & Son, Belfast.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES.
THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact.
Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
Medical Chemist and Dentist,
DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
20, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

FRENCH CLOCKS—OPERA GLASSES.
In consequence of the announcement made by Mr. Gladstone to admit, duty free, goods of French manufacture, I purpose disposing of my present stock of Clocks and Opera Glasses at a reduction of ten per cent., equivalent to the duty heretofore paid. The stock is quite select—the greater portion received within the last month.
EDWARD MELMER,
87, GRAFTON-STREET, 87.

Carriages &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens),
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, The Irish Times, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£0 17 6	Yearly	£0 13 0
Half-yearly	0 9 0	Half-yearly	0 6 6
Quarterly	0 4 6	Quarterly	0 3 3

OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Wants.

A LADY, who has filled the situation of Confidential Friend and Companion for the last three years, is desirous to meet with a similar engagement in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The highest references can be obtained from Clergymen and others of the Established Church.—Address "A. B.," care of Mrs. Coall, Bedborough Buildings, Kingstown.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a respectable Woman, in a nobleman's family, as Lady's Maid; understands dressmaking, millinery, and hair-dressing; can make up fine things neatly. Can be highly recommended by families of the highest rank, with whom she has lived.—Address, for a few days, "M. A. M.," No. 2, Herbert-street, or Office of the Irish Times, No. 4, Lower Abbey-street.

WILL BE DISENGAGED IN A FORTNIGHT, as Coachman, or Groom and Coachman, a steady, respectable married Man, who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of Hunters; can produce satisfactory testimonials, having lived with families of distinction; his wife would take a lodge, and a small washing, if offered; is an excellent laundress; both natives of England.—Any commands addressed "H. N.," at Mr. Martin's, 2, Lower Baggot-street, will be strictly attended to for a week.

AS PLAIN COOK and Thorough Servant, or Thorough Servant to a small family, a steady woman, who is fully competent; understands the care of a dairy if required; character and discharges will be found every way satisfactory.—Any commands for "M.A.T.," at the Irish Times; or 3, South King-street, will be attended to for a week, if not engaged.

A STEADY, active, sober, sensible Young Woman wants a Situation in a small, respectable family, as Cook and Thorough Servant; has no objection to town or country; no incumbrance whatever; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. H.," 60, Grafton-street.

WANTED, a Light COACH-CAR, on four wheels, in perfect order, and good preservation.
Address "B. J.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a First-rate SALESWOMAN, at J. FLAVELL'S General Drapery and Millinery Warehouse, 5, Merrion-row.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two Good Compositors. Also, Two Turnover Apprentices.
Apply to the Manager of the Irish Times, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

WANTED, as Cook and Thorough Servant, a strong, healthy, cleanly Young Woman (if from the country, preferred). She will be required to wash and make-up linen well, and make herself generally useful. None need apply who cannot produce good discharges, and give satisfactory reference for inquiry.—For address, apply to "B. F. G.," Irish Times Office.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

EDUCATIONAL CHAMBERS,
4, COLLEGE-STREET,
Under the Superintendence of Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B.
Classes.—For the Entrance and Term Examinations of the University, the Army, Constabulary Cadetships, the Bank of Ireland, and Civil Service Examinations generally.
At Present.—When such numerous avenues to distinction are opened up to young men through the medium of Competitive Examinations, the selection of skilful and efficient teachers is a matter of paramount importance.
From these Classes—Twenty-five Gentlemen (all sent forward) have, during the last Three Months, passed their different Examinations without a *single failure*, a sufficient proof of the efficiency of the system pursued; and holding forth to Gentlemen prepared in this Establishment a reasonable guarantee of absolute success in their future Examinations.
India Engineer Establishment.—To suit the convenience of Articled Pupils, and others intending to prepare for this Examination, an Evening Class has been opened. Terms and hours of attendance may be known on application.
Unexceptionable References.

TEN SHILLINGS per Quarter.—Morning and Evening French Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, by a French Professor, Graduate of Paris, and appointed by some of the best schools in Dublin.
11, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

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THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF VALENTINES
ARE AT
HENRY GONNE'S,
26, CLARE-STREET (Merrion-square).
Visiting and Wedding Cards, Stationery, Programmes of Dances, &c., of the most Fashionable Patterns.
A vacancy for an Outdoor Apprentice.
OPERA BOOKS.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL.
This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Bohm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

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To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, from the 25th day of March next, the COTTAGE and Out Offices (the latter consisting of Coachhouse and Stabling for three horses, including a Box Stall, &c.), with a Garden and Field attached thereto, within ten minutes' walk of the Town of Mallow, as now, and for some time past, in the tenancy and occupation of the Rev. A. R. Cliffe, Rector of the parish of Mallow. The Cottage consists of Drawingroom and Dining Parlour, four Bedrooms, Water Closet, &c. There is a good Pump and a fine supply of water on the premises.
Application to be made to Mr. Robert Lindsay, Main-street, Mallow; or, at 30, Pembroke-place, Upper Baggot-street, Dublin.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, in the immediate vicinity of Portobello or Clontarf Bridges, a House, with Garden attached. Rent, including taxes, not to exceed £40 per annum. Address "G. H. S.," 34, Aungier-street.

TO BE LET, a neat two-storey Cottage, with small Garden, at Seaview-avenue, Clontarf. Rent, including taxes, £15.
Apply to Griffin and Kellett, 85, Abbey-street.

TO BE LET, at 12s. per week, the two upper Front Rooms, and one Back Parlour, of the house No. 58, Grafton-street, in perfect repair.
Apply to Griffin and Kellett, 85, Abbey-street.

Music.

TO CLERGYMEN, ORGANISTS, &c.
Shortly will be published, in One Vol., cloth, 3s. 6d.,
THE IRISH PAROCHIAL CHANT-BOOK; with an Introductory Essay, and Rules for Chanting in Parochial Churches.
By H. TENDALL, Mus. Doc.,
Organist of the King's Hospital, Dublin.
The work will contain upwards of 150 of the best Chants, Responses, Glorias, and Sanctuses, by ancient and modern composers of celebrity, arranged in short score for four voices, or organ, and will be the cheapest, most extensive, and really serviceable collection ever published in Ireland. Upwards of one thousand copies are already subscribed for, and to secure its adoption in all Churches and Cathedrals, &c., Organists are respectfully invited to send MSS. of their original or favourite Chants, &c., to the Editor, without delay, and if approved of they will be inserted as an addition to the work.
The First Edition will contain a List of Subscribers; and Clergymen, Organists, &c., will please send their names and addresses, stating Number of Copies they will require, to
DR. TENDALL,
9, EAGLE-TERRACE,
(Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.)

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS,
In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal;
Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles;
Dinner and Dessert Knives;
Electro-plated Forks and Spoons;
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets;
Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs;
Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons;
and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'s
Show Rooms.
A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

SOME TRADERS assert in their Advertisements that they do not, like others of their class, resort to the low system of puffing, whilst, at the same time, like a whale in distress, they puff away and belie themselves.
M'MAHON and CO. Advertise to let the public know that they have opened a new concern, at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Ties, Gloves, and every article in the Outfitting line, extremely cheap.
4, D'OLIER-STREET, is near to Carlisle Bridge, where those who will kindly call shall not be disappointed.
N.B.—A portion of Mrs. Harrick's prime stock still remains unsold, at 40 per cent. under cost.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.
The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES LAMBERT,
Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c.,
64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
This Concern, which has been for the last two months undergoing considerable Alteration and Extension, is now nearly completed, and the New Stock daily arriving. The increased facility for carrying on business, together with the Proprietor's determination to continue the same exertion to merit and increase the extensive patronage, and to maintain the high character this establishment has enjoyed for the last twenty-two years, will render it, as regards COMFORT and CONVENIENCE to purchasers, VARIETY OF STOCK, and MODERATION OF PRICE, second to none in the kingdom.
The New Stock embraces a general assortment of the most modern
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, SADDLERY,
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS;
LONDON BRONZE TEA URNS,
PAPIER MACHE and JAPANNED TRAYS,
PLATED and BLOCK TIN DISH COVERS,
SUPERIOR KNIVES and FORKS,
BRITANNIA TEA and COFFEE POTS,
PATENT METAL POTS AND SAUCEPANS,
ELECTRO-PLATED and SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, CRUET and LIQUEUR STANDS, CAKE-BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, WAITERS, &c.
And a large variety of generally useful articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which are marked up at the same unusually low prices as have established this concern
DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

PURE LAMP OILS.
PURE REFINED COLZA,
BELMONTINE, AND
PARAFFINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality, which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 13s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

MR. GASKIN'S Advanced Singing Class (Ladies) this day, 2 o'clock. The Wilhelm Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen) for the practice of Sacred and Secular "Part Music," this evening, 8 o'clock. Mr. Gaskin's Morning Elementary Class (Ladies) First Lesson, to-morrow, Friday, 12 o'clock. Advanced Elementary Class (Ladies) 2 o'clock. Gentlemen, do., 8 o'clock, Friday evening. Mr. Gaskin's Mid-day College Class, Saturday next, at 2 o'clock.
, New Editions of Mr. Gaskin's Vocal Duet and Song, "Who has not felt 'mid azure skies,'" and "Go forward and prosper, and never despair," will be ready for publication early next week.
Antient Concert Rooms and Private Class Rooms, 40, Great Brunswick-street.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

M'NALLY AND CO,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

COME ON
TO
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET,
Where you can purchase
PRIME
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
FOR
11s. 6D.
SUPERIOR
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
13s 6D.
Our first instalment of SPRING WOOLLENS has arrived.
All orders promptly attended to.
The style and finish of our Garments cannot be surpassed.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

THE BALMORAL CAPE,
20s.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

LIVERIES.
The superior style, durability, and excellence of our LIVERIES are acknowledged, while the prices are strictly moderate.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
Boys' Swiss Suits,
Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Dress Suits,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Highland Capes.
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE.
THE APPROACHING DRAWING-ROOM.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER,
9, LEINSTER-STREET (MERRION-SQUARE),
Makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume.

Making Dress	4s	0d
Making Evening Dress	5s	0d
Making Court Dress	6s	6d
Making Evening Cloak	3s	6d
Making Quilted do	5s	0d
Making Pardessus	4s	0d
Making Berthe	2s	6d
Making Coiffure	2s	6d
Making Cap	1s	0d

Laces Cleaned, Feathers Mounted, Dyed, and Cleaned.
No Extras charged.
Josselins' French Corsets, 12s 6d per pair.
Corset Mecanique,
Corset Elastique.
Trousseaux.
Bridemaids' Bonnets always ready.
Some GREAT NOVELTIES in Wreaths, Cachepeignes, and Coiffures, just received.
Bonnets altered and re-made to present style.

SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, AND COURT DRESS ROOMS.
No. 17 NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD
Respectfully acknowledge the kind patronage received from the Nobility and Gentry on occasion of the last Drawingroom.
They hope to be honoured with a renewal of their orders for the DRAWINGROOM, announced to take place on the 1st of March next, at DUBLIN CASTLE.
No. 17 NASSAU-STREET.
February 13, 1860.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Funds in London opened this morning at the closing quotations of yesterday, but quickly declined, owing to some apprehension regarding the fate of the Budget, and the rumour that an amendment was to be proposed by the Conservative leaders. This continued during the day, till near the close, when a reaction took place owing, probably, to the causes given yesterday—namely, the disposition on the part of the public to purchase on any fall. The closing prices of to-day still remain about one-eighth lower than those of yesterday. The public mind is so sensitive at present that these fluctuations must be expected.

Our market here was about the same as yesterday no great difference either in tone or prices. The business in Stocks was pretty good, though at a reduction on yesterday. In the Share Market, also, there was very little change. Ballast Office and City Debentures were dealt in at previous prices, as were also Kingstown Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock was steady, at the previous quotations; there were buyers of Hibernians and Royals, and sellers of Nationals at the quoted price, 61½ x d. b.; Steam Shares were same as yesterday and previous days; sellers of Atlantics which were done at a reduction, also of all other Steam Shares except Glasgows; Mining Shares were somewhat better; General Mines were buyers at the last price, sellers at 4 one-half; Mining Company of Ireland were buyers at the quotation. Of Alliance, Gas, Grand Canals, and Patriotics there are buyers; and National Insurances are steady at the price, 35; in Railway Shares very little change; buyers of Cork and Bandon; sellers of Cork and Passage at the price quoted; Belfast Junctions sellers at the last price; buyers at a shade under it; Dublin and Droghedas inquired for; Great Southern and Westerns done at 111 one-half x d., being one-quarter advance; steady at the quotation, but more could have been had at the price; Killarney Junctions offered; Midlands weak at the price; buyers of Waterford and Limericks both for cash and account; also buyers of Cork and Bandon preference; Wicklow Preferences were dealt in at 12 seven-eighth 13, sellers at the latter quotation.

The London Corn Market was very stiff and firm to-day, and the floating cargoes expected did not arrive, which contributed to support the market.

The Nova Scotia arrived in Cork to-day from America, and landed the Irish mails.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 15.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols, Money,	94⅛ ⅜
Account,	94⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	94⅛ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅛ ¼
Account,	94⅜ ¼
New Threes,	94⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94 ⅛
Account	94 ⅛ ⅜
New Threes	94⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅛
Account,	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	94⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	94⅛ ¼
" Account,	94⅜ ⅝
New Threes,	94⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 24-5; Amberg, Nottingham, and Junction, 6⅞; Caledonians, 94 ¼; Great Northern 108½; Grand Trunks, 35½; Great Westerns, 69 ⅜ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100 ¼ ½; London, and North Western, 95¼ ⅜; London and South Western 95¼; Leeds Northern, 47 ⅜; Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire 38¼; South Eastern, 88 ⅛ ½; Midland Stock, 108 ⅛ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93 ¼; York and North Midland 77¼; Turkish new, 65¾ 6¼. Consols opened firm at 94 ⅝ to ⅞ but soon declined upon a reported amendment on the budget, and are now dull at 94 ⅜ to ½. Indian 103 to ½. Shares opened firm at closing rates of yesterday, and have declined. Canadian steady. French steady. Lombards 1½, ⅜ premium.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are flat, and Monday's recovery of ¼ per cent. was lost. A little uncertainty as to the result of the debates in Parliament on the Budget has encouraged some sales; very little, business, however, is going forward. In the market for British Railway Stocks a slight reaction is also observable.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6¼; Caledonians, 93½ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 50½ 1½; Eastern Counties, 58½; East Lancashire, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 108 to ½; Great Northern A, 97 8; Grand Trunks of Canada 35 to ½; Great Western, of Canada 12½ ⅜; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99⅞ to 100¼; London and North Western, 99½ ⅞; London and South Western, 95 to ½; Leeds Northern, 47¼ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38 to ½; Midland, 107⅞ 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93 to ½; York and North Midland, 76⅞ 7½; Great Western, 68⅞ 9½; South Eastern, 87⅞; North British, 61⅞ 2¼. Consols opened firm at 94 to 5⅛, declined to 94½ sellers, and close 94½ ⅜, with very little business doing. Indian 103½. Shares close very dull at lower prices, but the market is anything but weak. Canadians easier in tone. French unchanged.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds opened steadily at a recovery of ⅛ from the depression of yesterday afternoon, and subsequently experienced a rather slight improvement. In Bank and in the discount market to-day business was active. The railway market has shown increased buoyancy, and closed at a nearly general advance.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds closed with firmness at an advance of ⅛ per cent. The more settled appearance of the money market inspires confidence, but a still more general stimulus is imparted by the continued absorption of good securities by the monied public. The discount market is gradually assuming an easier appearance; more disposition is now shown to take good bills up to three months at 4 to 4¼ per cent.; there was again, however, a good demand at the Bank to-day. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. On change this afternoon bills on Holland were in demand, with rather downward tendancy in the rate of paper. Several other continental places were enquired for.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 12-2, P.M.—Funds opened with firmness, 67.75. 3-15, P.M.—The market has been exceedingly dull, and prices have undergone no variation, Rentes closing at 67.65, or same as yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅛ ¼
Ditto for new account, 8th March ...	94⅛ ¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅞ ⅝
Ditto new Account, 8th March, ...	93⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid, ...	239½
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61½ x d & b
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	3½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building Company ...	53
MINES.	
Mining Co. of Ireland, ...	13¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Natonial Insurance, £25 paid ...	35
Patriotic Insurance	5⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent. (Gov. Sec.) of £92 6s 2d ...	93¼
4 Per Cent. City Debentures, £92 6s. 2d. ...	89¼
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent. of £100 ...	101½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock and Passage, ...	11½
Great Southern and Western Stock, ...	111½ x d
Midland Great Western, ...	53⅞
Waterford and Limerick, ...	26¾ ¼
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full, ...	12⅞ 13

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅛ ¼	94⅞	94⅛ ¼	94 93⅞	94⅛	—
Ditto for account......	94⅞	94⅞	94⅛ ¼	93⅞ 94	94⅛ ¼	94⅞ ⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced......	—	—	—	—		
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93⅞ ⅝	93⅞	93⅛ ⅞	93⅛ ⅞	—	93⅞
Ditto for account......	93⅞	93⅞ ¼	93⅞	93⅛ ⅞	93⅛	93⅞ 94
Bank Stock..............	—	—	—	—	—	—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 11, amounted to 52,320 copies, making an average of 8,720 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"A House Out of Windows;" "Norah, the Pride of Kildare, or the Lakes of Killarney;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Lady of Lyons;" "Comedy of Errors;" to conclude with the "Man in the Moon."

WANTED—Active Agents for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland.
Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 16.

Is it necessary that a lucrative office should be found for the son because a lucrative office has been twice enjoyed by the father, accompanied by the not unpleasant receipt of a pension of £4,000 a year? Enormous salaries are given to certain appointments, on the principle that the wealth of the father may confer, if possible, respectability upon the son. It is too much to expect from the most generous State that to confer high honours and rich emoluments upon the parent obliges that State to provide revenue also for his children. The Chancellorship of Ireland conveys a salary of over £7,000 a year, and a pension of £4,000. It is not our part to remember how many years Lord Chancellor Brady has enjoyed the latter; suitors in the Court of Chancery will recollect how long he has enjoyed the former Out of so splendid a revenue one would think a son could be provided for without the painful necessity of quartering him upon the country, and over-riding the rights of an upright public servant. "Much would have more" is an old proverb and a true one; but it does not follow because Mr. Brady senior is Lord Chancellor, that therefore Mr. Brady junior ought, of right, to be Chairman of Kilmainham.

It is rumoured that Serjeant O'Hagan is to be the new Solicitor-General, and will thereby vacate the Chairmanship of Kilmainham. Those who ought to know assert that the latter post is to be conferred on Mr. Francis Brady, the rejected of Dublin. Of Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan we would speak with respect. He is a Roman Catholic; and, therefore, moves in the line of political preferment; but he is active, energetic, eloquent, and his exertions in the cause of Reformatories almost disqualify him for office under an Executive which converts every office into a *refugium peccatorum*. Mr. O'Hagan's office is, it is said, to be conferred upon Mr. Francis Brady, who has peculiar claims, arising from two very unsuccessful contests for the city of Dublin. If this gentleman is to be made Chairman, a new rule will be introduced—namely, that all a man who looks for patronage has to do is to lavish some few thousands on an unappreciating constituency. A Chairman for a county, especially for a metropolitan county, should have legal knowledge, vast experience, and extensive practice. We have never heard that these were attributes of Mr. Francis Brady. We only know of certain decisions and judgments pronounced by him as a Lunacy Commissioner, and then we had the good fortune to differ from him. But he twice contested the city unsuccessfully, and that, under the present *regime*, is quite sufficient to make a man a judge.

But a further injustice will be committed by such an appointment. The office of Law Adviser has always conferred a right to the office of Solicitor-General. Mr. Lawson is Law Adviser to the Crown, and, therefore, should be Solicitor-General. But Mr. Lawson is a Protestant, and no Ultramontane. Mr. Lawson has held a Professoriate in Trinity College. He is learned, eloquent, energetic. These are reasons why he should be passed over during the reign of mediocrities. But, still, Mr. Lawson has claims. He contested the representation of the University of Dublin---unsuccessfully, it is true, but want of success is the chief claim possessed by Francis Brady.

How roguish suitors must smile, and honest suitors sigh, when they perceive that to have a majority of unsuccessful contests constitutes the JUDGE who is to be invested with all the majesty of the law, and to decide between them.

THE acceptance of a puisne judgeship by Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald at once enlightened men as to the position of the Cabinet. Twice before he had rejected this rich and honourable post: he would not accept it now if the chances of his friends were in the ascendant. By his acceptance of a judgeship two votes are lost to the Government—his own and that of Mr. Deasy. The most candid calculation proves that the Cabinet has no votes to spare; his appointment, and that of other supporters of the Ministry, proves that the Cabinet possesses one good trait at least---an anxiety to provide for their energetic coadjutors before the final break-up.

Lord Derby has decided to make his first onslaught upon the Budget, and that only upon a single point of it. He will not touch upon the Treaty with France. How dangerous a subject that is may be seen from the ambiguity of Lord John Russell's words, by which he more than hinted that a rejection of the Treaty would excite the hostility of France. The public will judge of the wisdom of a Cabinet who ratified a treaty which we cannot uphold without disaster, or reject without war. On that point the Cabinet has bought an immunity. Their shield, indeed, is unsound, but it is perilous to strike them there. The stroke might rebound and flash out war. They relied upon the protection of the French Emperor to maintain them in their places. The French Emperor will not be assailed through the Treaty by which they have purchased his patronage; nor will they be assailed through the paper duties. That impost has long been condemned, and the very man who now proposes their repeal was the most determined in opposing their abolition. The repeal of the paper duties was inevitable under any Government, but the present Cabinet have so hampered it with worrying enactments that it is doubtful whether it will be a relief either to the public or the manufacturer. The public can no longer send a newspaper through the post without a fresh stamp every time a paper enters the Post-Office; the manufacturer will have to contend against the competition of nations which possess great advantages. To take a single instance: "rags," of which paper is made, are cheap in France, but the Emperor charges 50 per cent. upon their export. Mr. Cobden said nothing about this; his anxiety was only about wine for English coal-whippers, and cotton socks for French coquins. Our Irish manufacturers will have to contend with those of France and Belgium, where the raw material is sixty per cent. cheaper. The paper duties were long doomed, and Lord Derby will not assail the Cabinet for the remission of a duty which he would have of necessity to abolish, without the trammels of a French bribe.

Nor will Lord Derby attack the Cabinet through the licensing system; though here, too, the Ministry are vulnerable. What can be more conducive to immorality than to turn every fourth shop in our bye-streets into a wine cellar? What more demoralising than to permit wine shops to be kept open all the night through upon payment of a trifling duty? What more unjust to the Licensed Vintners of our city, who pay heavy sums for licence, and who are under burdensome restrictions and regulations of police, than to convert every confectioner's into a dram shop, and thus lay a fearful snare for the young and unsuspecting. Mr. Gladstone has endeavoured to unite us with France, not by assimilating France to England, but England and Ireland to France. With French wine, he hopes we will import French morality, and the intoxication of a people will pour riches into his Exchequer. But this, too, is perilous ground. The Treaty is ratified. We must not whisper a word respecting the decency and morals of our people, lest we should offend Lord Palmerston's host of Compiegne.

The ground chosen for the assault is, if not the "neat," at least the "intelligible" Income-tax of 10d. in the pound. This ground every clerk, clergyman, trader, and professional man can understand. He *feels*, moreover, that in addition to his taxation of 39 per cent. he has to pay 10d. out of every pound he earns, without a fraction of equivalent. Of course, Mr. Gladstone will tell these men who never drink French wine, that they will save the tax by consuming an adequate quantity. Only let them drink enough, and they will save the tax. There is a jibing mockery in this which alone should call down punishment. Once more Lord Derby interposes the shield between the oppressors and the oppressed. Once more he undertakes to defend the cause of those who can ill spare the sums they already pay under exorbitant taxation. He stands upon the strong ground, not merely of mercy, but of morality. On the faith of Parliament and statesmen the country, by an uncommon effort, bore up against the Income-tax last year, from a confident belief in the faith of Parliament that the impost would for ever be abolished. To re-establish the tax now, not merely for a year, but for ever, would be to break down all confidence in Parliament, and on that ground Lord Derby determines to oppose it.

The *Daily News*, the panegyrist of Lord John Russell, tells us this will be a "sham fight," and will end in nothing. The *Daily News* is sometimes classical, and should remember that the Samnite preludes often ended in blood. Success is certain, if the Conservatives are actuated by one-half the spirit which the monopolists of place exhibit. The two great parties were balanced as evenly as possible, but now the representatives of some cities whose manufactures will be totally destroyed cannot vote against the will of their constituents. It will be curious to observe how the Bishops' members from this country will vote. If they add their voices to those of the supporters of the Ministry, they vote for the two Ministers who most loudly condemned the Pope, and we shall have the curious phenomenon of members elected by Romish Bishops voting against the public manifestoes of these Bishops. If they remain away from the house, they do but exhibit their cowardice, but cannot save the Cabinet.

To negative the Income-tax will destroy the Budget. How, then, is the revenue to be raised? When Sir Robert Peel was asked this question, being in opposition, he said, "It was quite time enough "for a physician to prescribe when he was called "in." By this day week we may, perhaps, congratulate our readers on a change of Ministry; and then Lord Derby may officially declare those plans by which he can collect the revenue without the destruction of mercantile interests, or the oppression of the mercantile classes.

THE meeting of Conservatives held at the Marquis of Salisbury's, on Tuesday, was most numerously attended, and it is reported that the most complete unanimity prevailed. Some of the Irish members are stated to have expressed themselves in very forcible terms upon the injustice sought to be inflicted on Ireland. Several interests are now on the alert, and deputations to represent them are *en route* to London. The amendment to be proposed by the Conservative party will be laid on the table immediately, and is altogether directed against the imposition of the double income-tax.

The *Times* on the several Items of the Budget:---

For several years finance has been a hand-to-mouth affair. It was enough to tide over the difficulty. Something must be done, and was done. We were at war, or had the bills still to pay, and the money must be found. The foreign policy or the Indian policy was everything, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer performed about as ignoble a part as the unhappy steward in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," leaving his master's presence after a vain attempt to fix his attention on the state of his affairs. Mr. Gladstone feels it due to his office to restore it to its former importance, and to make up arrears. So this, in fact, is the Budget of four or five years rolled into one. Though admirably balanced, there never was anything so elaborate and multifarious. It contains several grand ideas. First, there is the Commercial Treaty, which is, in fact, free trade with all the world, and which reduces our tariff to some fifteen chief articles. Then there is the extension of stamps and licences to their utmost convenient application, marking one of the directions which our fiscal system is now to take. A third principle of the Budget is directed against laxity in the form of long credits or plausible adulterations. The remission of the paper duty would itself be enough for a Budget. Last comes the tenpenny Income-tax, which we are given to understand might have been a shilling. Under these five heads come distinct items of world-wide importance. Mr. Gladstone, in fact, is making up for lost time. He is determined that we shall not lose by his long exclusion from office, and that we shall enjoy the fruits of peace, even with the cares and costs of war. Most people would have found in the present circumstances of the country an ample excuse for the simplest possible Budget, an Income-tax just sufficient to meet the deficiency, throwing the blame on events, and leaving invention to successors. In these days, however, it is not enough to be safe. A man can no more hope to continue long in the British Treasury without some notable feat of finance, than a French Sovereign can hope to sit firm on his throne, and transmit it to his family, without a glorious war.

Let us see what these half-dozen grand principles come to, and whether we can find a clue to them all. They are all developments of Sir Robert Peel's great financial idea, and they amount to a revolution as definite as one for national independence, or for powers of self-taxing, or for civil and religious liberty. The leading idea in which all Sir R. Peel's, all Mr. Gladstone's finance, will be found to centre is industrious enterprise instead of cheap idleness. The policy of this school is in perfect uniformity with the character of this country, and the way in which it has actually risen to its present unexampled prosperity. Every encouragement is given to trade and personal expenditure, and no little discouragement to mere saving. The old idea, the idea of barbaric nations and of countries governed by territorial or commercial aristocracies, was to spare avaricious accumulations, under the idea that they constituted the chief wealth of the country. Hindostan, Holland, France, were proud of their millionaires, their bankers, their merchants, their wealthy *noblesse*, or farmers of the revenue. These were great reservoirs of wealth that must some time or other come into use, and, if they did not overflow of themselves, would at least be available for an emergency. Such accumulations have, indeed, always been liable to mishaps; they are proverbial for the calamities they bring on their owners; they are squandered by spendthrift heirs, or devoted to the creations of an extravagant fancy. Hence, on principle, various attempts have been made to check them. The latest and most notorious are those of France and America, both of which compel the subdivision of large estates, and so give the utmost inducement to spend instead of to save. The Income-tax belongs to the same policy. As the Sultan levies a fine from a rich Pasha, our Chancellor of the Exchequer takes a heavy poundage from a fund otherwise inaccessible. The Income-tax spares and fosters the infant capitalist. It leaves the small seed and tender saplings wholly free, in order that it may hereafter lop off huge branches worth the carriage. According to the revenue system now adopted, and to be further developed, this is the best country for spending in the world. Each article, indeed, may be cheaper, or as cheap, on the very spot where it is produced, though that is not always the case; but, take all the articles of our domestic consumption for a year or a month, on a great or a small scale, and in no other country are they so cheap, or do they contribute so little to the revenue. For this very reason, indeed, it is not easy to spend little in England. This very cheapness seduces, and indeed drives, to expenditure. Everybody does what others do; everybody buys things because they are cheap, and forgets that it is cheaper still to do without them.

But the new system of finance has another string to its bow. Having stimulated enterprise and tempted to expenditure, it taxes the operations of the one and the other. This it attempts, not by the heavy pressure of the old system, not by slicing off huge percentages, but by a multitude of small and almost impalpable gatherings in the form of stamps and licences. We are familiar enough with some of these forms. As postage stamps they give so little annoyance as to be almost an amusement. Receipt-stamps, if a little more like business, are equally cheap and inoffensive. They are no more like the old shilling and half-crown stamps than a feathery flake of snow is like the hail-stone that breaks a pane of glass or kills a barndoor fowl. This, then, is the light and airy form of taxation that Mr. Gladstone proposes to carry out, and to clear from a variety of unreasonable exceptions. The heads of the first ten proposed resolutions show the new veins of financial wealth discovered or reopened—Contract Notes; Dock Warrants; Bills, Draughts, and Orders; Extracts from Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; Entries in Cost Books, Heritable Bonds; Agreements; Building Societies; Agreements for Leases; Probate Duty and Powers of Appointment. The light stamp duty imposed, or to be imposed, on all these transactions would probably not prevent one single contract, warrant, draught, register, certificate, entry, agreement, or deed of any kind. Yet the number, like the innumerable drops of rain, may pour a deluge into the Treasury. The wholesale tea-dealers in the city appear to have taken alarm; but unless there be more than they stated yesterday in Mincing-lane, light stamps on all documents connected with the bonding system cannot go far to obstruct trade, or divert it from its usual channels. If the plan succeeds, it is certainly the royal road to revenue, and in perfect accordance with the modern maxim of trade—"Small profits and quick returns." Meanwhile, small people and the working classes are hardly affected. While everything they can eat, or drink, or put on, or put over their heads, is cheapened, and almost, if not quite, duty free, they will equally escape the taxes upon trade, and so live in a perpetual Goshen, with the financial plagues falling on this side and on that, mulcting income and taxing business, but sparing expenditure.

But this Budget is something more than a Budget; it is a Treaty, and a Treaty contracted with a State far behind ourselves in all commercial and financial respects. It is a Treaty with a Sovereign who has to make ignominious apologies for the prejudices of his subjects, and ask us to humour them. So we have to make heavy concessions, trusting to that immense superiority which enables us to give the vantage to competitors, and knowing that a nation which puts any restrictions on commerce is its own worst enemy. Yet the course which France compels on its Government is in several instances so indecently unjust that it cannot be passed without remark, even if there were no factions ready to profit by it. The Treaty binds us for ever neither to prohibit the exportation of coal nor to put any duty upon it, whatever our financial wants or our political extremity. We are thus bound to supply France herself with coal up to the very eve of war; and, with fleets steaming against us, to allow coal to go we can never tell whither. France puts herself under no such restriction, for, as she exports no coal, her share in this clause means nothing. Certainly the clause ought to be modified, and we ought to leave ourselves at liberty to forbid, on just cause, the export of the chief munition of modern warfare. Coal, next to the sea, is the great defence of this country, and, at the same time, the means by which it can be most readily assailed. In one other point also the Treaty is so one-sided that it can hardly pass without some modification. It reserves for France all the advantage she attempts to secure by her Navigation Laws, and denies to us the power of reimposing our own code, even if we wished it. The English merchant, besides that he has still to meet high protective duties on English goods imported into France, against no such duty on French goods imported into England, will further have to struggle against another code of duties and prohibitions for the encouragement of the French marine. We in this country know by this time that all attempts to favour the native shipowner at the expense of the world at large, though a nuisance to everybody, are most mischievous to the nation itself which makes the attempt. But, even with this steady conviction on our part, it is not agreeable to recognise what we believe to be at once a jealousy and a folly. Then, what limits does the Treaty impose to the additions which France may please to make to her Navigation Laws, if a new access of popular frenzy should force it on the Emperor? We trust that these clauses, at least, will be amended.

The *Globe* on the San Juan Difficulty:---

A report from the Secretary of War of the United States, which was about to be presented to the Senate at the departure of the last mail, contains a very full official narrative of the circumstances connected with the San Juan difficulty. It includes all that had occurred down to the provisional settlement of the affair by General Scott; and we are glad to be able to say that it evinces upon the part of the United States Government and its officials, with one exception, a very proper and praiseworthy desire to avoid, not only any collision with her Majesty's forces, but any act likely to prejudge the question of the sovereignty of the island. While careful not to surrender their supposed right, Mr. Buchanan and his Government have not only not done any act or approved any act at all likely to interfere with the friendly settlement contemplated by the representatives of the two countries, but all the instructions they issued appear to have been anxiously framed with a view to allow of that settlement taking place in due course in a fair and equitable manner. About the very time chosen by General Harney for his almost confessedly wanton aggression, Mr. Marcy was engaged in issuing directions to the United States officers on the spot to abstain from all acts calculated to provoke conflicts, to do nothing involving the assertion of exclusive sovereignty on their own side, and merely to observe such an attitude as would guard them from the appearance of concession to a claim of sovereignty upon ours. When the President was made acquainted with the steps taken by General Harney, in violation of the fair and proper spirit of the instructions which were being forwarded to him, he seems to have promptly caused General Harney to be informed of his surprise "that he should, without instructions, have taken military possession of a disputed island at the very time when a joint commission of the two Governments was engaged in settling the title." The President further especially desired to be informed whether General Harney, before taking the serious step he did, had consulted with Mr. Campbell, the Boundary Commissioner of the United States. In the subsequent portion of the correspondence, General Harney attempts to answer this question in a manner to justify himself, by saying that Mr. Campbell "had previously expressed his opinion that the island belonged to the United States;" and that happening to arrive on the day when the Americans took military possession of the island, he "had rendered every assistance, and approved the course pursued." This attempt of the General, however, manifestly rests on a foundation as unsubstantial as that upon which his original aggression was based, for in a letter addressed to him a week after the landing, Mr. Campbell expresses surprise that anything should have been intended in landing troops beyond protection from Indians, and "especially that the British troops should have been forcibly excluded, pending the settlement of the boundary by the joint commission;" while in a letter written a fortnight afterwards, having in the meantime had all General Harney's acts placed before him by that personage, Mr. Campbell appears to have studiously avoided expressing any approval whatever of those proceedings.

The surprise thus strongly and decidedly expressed both by the President at Washington and the United States Boundary Commissioner on the spot, at the reckless proceedings of their military representative, was, on the part of the former, promptly followed by active measures for preventing a collision. As is well known, General Scott was selected to proceed, and, if necessary, assume the command of the United States' forces on the spot. The tenor of the President's instructions was, that peace might be preserved, hostile proceedings prevented, and no undue claim to sovereignty advanced until the question of title should be settled by the means already agreed upon. These instructions were cordially carried out by General Scott, who met Governor Douglas in a spirit of moderation and good faith. By a little concession on both sides, the matter was arranged on terms which, on the whole, were reasonable as regards the present, while they involved no undue anticipation on either side of the regular settlement of the dispute. Before taking his departure General Scott took another step decidedly indicating his good faith and desire to eradicate every element of bitterness or bad feeling in the affair. "Believing that one of the first demands of the British Government would be General Harney's removal from the command of the Military Department of Oregon, he suggested to that officer the propriety of relieving the President from any possible embarrassment, by voluntarily withdrawing from that command. He accordingly authorised General Harney to proceed to St. Louis, and assume command of the Department of the West, giving him, at the same time, leave to decline the order, if he saw fit." But, true to the spirit which animated him from the first, General Harney declined to do so; and now that the question is in due course of settlement in a manner honourable to both Powers, we may be allowed to express our thankfulness that we have been spared what might have been the lamentable results of the filibustering aggression of a truculent trooper.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Morning.

The one topic of talk is, of course, the Budget, and the one question, what will the Conservatives do? The characteristic of the Budget is its courage; and this has rather staggered the public. Had Gladstone come forward and said, "We sacrifice £1,190,000 to the French Treaty, and our National Defences increase the military expenditure by over £2,000,000 above last year; therefore we must continue the Income-tax, and even increase it to 10d. in the pound"—there would be no doubt of the rejection of the Budget; but the boldness of the man, who, while sacrificing, perforce, so much revenue, dares to throw away nearly another million of other custom duties, and to give up £1,000,000 of excise duty on paper, has so startled—almost awed the public that criticism is abashed for the time. I would prophesy, however, that the 10d. Income-tax will be stoutly contested in the House of Commons. It is a heavy burden, and, though imposed for a year, is imposed without the least indication of the time when it will cease. Now, it has been generally admitted that the unfairness of the Income-tax—its severe pressure on people of small incomes, its unfairness in taxing precarious incomes as heavily as incomes arising from hereditary property—have all been tolerated because people felt that the tax was not avowedly permanent, and that when it came to be a settled part of our financial system it would be placed upon a fairer footing. I should not be surprised to see battle done on this ground by Disraeli, and I should not be surprised to find that the Conservative party, accepting the French Treaty as indirectly involving full compensation for its sacrifice of revenue, will direct its entire opposition on the Income-tax. There are two ways of opposing the Income-tax part of the Budget: the opposition can either suggest that the sacrifice of nearly £3,000,000 of revenue, made independent of the French Treaty, should not be made, or that some other tax should be substituted direct for the Income-tax. The second line of opposition would probably be the most efficacious. There is a great tendency in the tone of public opinion here against indirect taxation. It is rightly considered that in many cases indirect taxation takes more from the consumer than goes into the revenue, while, in direct taxation, a much larger proportion of the gross amount collected goes into the Treasury. If Disraeli feels emboldened to state that he could supply the place of the Income-tax by any extension of the "penny taxation" system (a stamp, for instance, on shop bills, on railway tickets, on theatrical tickets, &c.), his success against Gladstone would be sure. It seems, at present, as regards club talk and town talk, a matter of mere chance. What will be the final result? I know two metropolitan Radical members have already declared that they "must" vote against the Income-tax—it is so unpopular. A few more such Radical allies, and a muster of the Conservative party would certainly win the Treasury Bench. All depends, however, in the first place, on Lord Derby; whether he will or will not give the word for attack, or whether Disraeli feels sufficient confidence in himself to promise the English public a more satisfactory Budget.

The meeting of the Conservative party will take place on Wednesday, and at Lord Derby's house, I understand, not at the Marquis of Salisbury's, as was first announced.

The Marquis of Donegall has been elected Captain Commandant of the London Irish Brigade. The drill of the members is proceeding most satisfactorily.

It may, perhaps, surprise you in Dublin, where such eccentricities are very rare indeed, that spirit-rapping, which was supposed to have died a natural death some years ago, is reviving in London, and that the various "mediums" are driving a good trade. I remember seeing some rather surprising table-moving some months ago, performed, as I was told, through the medium of a woman, who, if I were not told she was a spiritualist, was, I should have thought, more familiar with gin than with any other spirit. She is now making, I hear, two or three guineas a week, and her daughter also a medium, is making nearly as much. That there is some trick in the whole affair one must believe, but the trick was certainly well done, and though I was quite cool and quite close to the medium when the raps and moving came, and when the spirit touched us under the table, yet I could not detect the *modus operandi* of the imposture. In fact, it was quite unintelligible on ordinary grounds.

I heard a story the other night of a *seance* at Highgate, where a gentleman inquiring of a medium what had become of a lost ring, was shown a woman's hand and arm coming through the window curtains; the arm wore the sleeve, the pattern of which he recognised as similar to that worn by one of his wife's servants. He rushed to the place where the vision appeared, but on going home he found the servant; she had on the identical gown, and the ring was on her finger. Such

...the stories of modern London in the nineteenth century.

I see that some of your judges and counsel are congratulating themselves in not having the Divorce Court in Ireland. Certainly some of the cases are most absurd. The other day a case, Cook v. Cook, showed the intense absurdity of the law descending into the position of an inspector of matrimonial grievances. Mrs. Cook sought a judicial separation on account of cruelty, and she deposed before the court to a long list of unkind acts. The husband himself appeared in court and cross-examined his own wife (!) in a long rambling style:—He produced a copy of verses that he had addressed to her on her birthday, the 28th of April, but she said that on the same evening he threw them into the fire in a rage. Mrs. Cook denied that he had been in the habit of cutting the nice pieces out of chops and steaks and giving them to her, but said she had gone without dinner and without tasting meat for three weeks in order that he might have enough to eat. Her mother once brought £15 to pay the rent which was in arrear. Her mother advised that she should be sent to a lying-in hospital for her confinement. She once dropped a looking-glass and broke it, but did not break it over his head. She did tap him on the shoulder with it as they were quarrelling, but not to hurt him.

A great number of questions were put by the respondent as to his having frequently taken her to operas, theatres, and other places of amusement, to Christy's Minstrels, to the Egyptian-hall, *to the Divorce Court to hear the trials*, to the Docks, &c., and as to their having played and sung together of an evening.

It is certainly no wonder that the Divorce Court should be considered an "entertainment," when such farces take place within its precincts.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—The fumes of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence are gradually evaporating, and we are encouraged to hope we may one day breathe free air again. The Treaty of Commerce, on which the fate of nations depended, having been withheld from public view, though England stood on tiptoe expectation, until the effects of the anatomical surgeon's scalpel had been tried on the Chancellor's influenza, has at length been allowed to see the light, and to be analysed by the many interested in its clauses.

The surprise which, at first, its proposals awakened are rapidly changing to indignation. Englishmen recollect—and that without a great effort of memory—the tone of the French press towards everything British last summer, the wild bravadoes of French colonels at the Imperial beck, and the notes of warlike preparations which reached them from the opposite shore. On a sudden a change comes o'er the spirit of his dreams, and, under the wily magician's wand, gunboats and Zouaves are superseded by claret and champagne. Is it any wonder that the uppermost feeling is "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*"? And then the time at which these offers of friendship are made is significant. In return for the future blessing of exporting our coal and iron, we are to withhold our present indignation at Savoy being torn from the patrimony of Piedmont, and handed over to the mercies of our benefactor. Thus, England resigns her proud place as arbiter of nations, and sells her birthright for a mess of pottage.

The Treaty, when read side by side with the Financial Statement, shows an utter disregard for everything British. Changes are suddenly made, and sacrifices demanded which were least called for, and which we are worse able to bear. To enable the Emperor to command a supply of iron for building vessels of war, and of coal to steam his fleet, we are asked to deny ourselves the power, for the next ten years, of imposing a tax for purposes of revenue on these two articles of general consumption. However involved the affairs of the country may become, however needy the Chancellor of the Exchequer may feel, he is refused the hope of looking to iron or coal to extricate him from financial difficulties. But to look nearer home, Ireland, at any rate, has reason to bless her stars. The two articles of trade of which Ireland is deservedly proud are her linens and her butter. The butter of Munster is welcomed at every table in England; the yarns of Ulster are known all over the world. As under the present arrangement the duty on linen was charged by weight, the finer yarns paid a less duty in proportion than the coarse, and thereby our cambrics and lawns forced their way into France. But, in accordance with the Treaty, an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. will be imposed—a duty, every one knows, virtually prohibitory, and thereby the French market will be closed, which, at immense labour and expenditure, we had opened up for ourselves.

The abolition of the duty of 5 per cent. on foreign butter brought to our shores must raise in the Belgians and French new and formidable competitors to that branch of trade. I need not congratulate the Dublin dealers on the fastidious tastes which will direct the substitution of the lighter wine and the finer brandy for the darling beverage which flourishes so genially on the native soil. The English market will, if the Treaty carry the day, be, in future, closed against Irish whiskey. But, to put the finishing stroke, lest any class should be forgotten, a doubled Income-tax must prove palatable to every branch of trade and every profession. I thought when this invidious tax was imposed on Ireland, through the aid of our darling patriots, a liberal promise was made that, on the falling in of the long annuities, the Income-tax would cease, and that the pain attendant on the affliction was too short to last. But just as the impost had continued amongst us long enough to enable us to appreciate its iniquities, and we had hailed a Chancellor who had held out the promise of extricating us from the abomination, we are treated to doubled imposition, with all its attendant espionage. I wonder which of Ireland's representatives was consulted on the creation of this master production? I fear that, to preserve the secret of the Treaty, an order was written on the door of the Cabinet Council that nothing Irish should enter there. But I forgot that Mr. Cardwell, by his provincial tour of a fortnight last summer, made himself acquainted with Irish interests sufficient to instruct an acute Chancellor. No doubt, the Irish Secretary, by his four hours' visit to Cork, initiated himself into the importance of the butter trade, and by his three hours' sojourn in the capital of the North learned to appreciate the thriving manufactures of Ulster. It will be strange if an "angry howl" is not heard from the Emerald Isle, inveighing against the utter disregard to her welfare. The time for protest is short. The inhabitants of Marylebone are up already, holding meetings to denounce a doubled Income-tax. The Licensed Victuallers of London are determined to maintain their rights. It is for Ireland to say whether she will lie down with patience under the burdens now imposed.

The opportunity is short, but a decisive step taken by her capital and provinces—backed, as she is sure to be, by public opinion on this side of the Channel—would soon deliver us of this forcible exchange of a doubled Income-tax for French kid gloves and acid wines.

The Conservative body will meet at the Marquis of Salisbury's on to-morrow, and undoubtedly their decision will not be forgetful of the claims of Ireland to a fairer Budget and juster treaty.

So Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald—Two-fingered Jack he is called in the lobby, from the patronage of two fingers which he accords to the Irish Attorney—has been forced to resign the proud position which he filled with dignity, as leader of Irish eloquence and representative of Catholic claims in the House of Commons, and to betake himself to the cold shade of a puisne judgeship. We had hoped *to have been* treated to-morrow night to the last notes of the dying swan, and had anticipated a rich treat in listening to this eloquent patriot bequeathing as a parting legacy his Tenant-right Bill to a grateful nation. But the fates have decreed otherwise—the vacant place of Mr. Justice Perrin must be filled up, and the Ministerial benches be deprived of the warbler's voice.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The musical re-union of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday evening, at the Antient Concert Rooms Great Brunswick-street. The attendance was numerous and fashionable. The programme embraced two important instrumental works, Haydn's Symphony No. 5, and Onslow's Overture "to Le Colporteur." These were performed in excellent style by the orchestra, and succeeded in enlisting the attention of the audience, which few heavy orchestral works of this description are calculated to do. Mr. Arthur O'Leary, an able pianist, performed a concerto by Hummel, a caprice of his own composition, and a fantasia on airs from "Sonnambula," by Prudent, in a manner which gives promise of future excellence, although at present his powers are not quite up to the mark of first-class pianism. Herr Oberthur performed in a trio for harp, violin, and violincello, and likewise played a fantasia on the "Last Rose of Summer," both composed by himself. The former was rather tedious, but the superior execution of the harpist, the really excellent performance by Mr. Levey, on the violin, and of Herr Elsner on the violincello, compensated for any fatigue which might have been occasioned by its great length. The vocal department was sustained by Miss Ellen Williams, of the Royal Academy of Music, Miss Julia Cruise, Mr. O'Rorke, and Mr. Richard Smith. To the first-named lady was allotted the vocal gem of the evening—Benedict's "Scenes of my Youth," and it is but proper to say she did every justice to this charming composition. She was heard with unmixed pleasure, and was rewarded with loud applause. Mr. Richard Smith's singing of Spohr's "Love and Courage," and Miss Cruise's "Voi che Sapete," were creditably executed. A number of other vocal pieces were performed with considerable success.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—Heb. chap. 8. A lecture by Thomas T. Shore, Esq., T.C.D. Subject—"Young Men."

The River Moy Navigation Bill passed the Select Committee on Standing Orders on Tuesday last. The bill for the construction of an extension of the Great Northern Terminus to a central point adjoining the Bank of England was rejected by the Standing Orders Committee, on the same day.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 15.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Frogmore yesterday morning on a visit to the Queen.

The Princess Alice and the Princess of Leiningen, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, visited Westminster Abbey and the New Palace of Westminster in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening. In attendance were Lady Caroline Barrington, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Lord Charles Fitzroy.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl of Winchilsea has left the St. George's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square, for the season.

Lord Ebury arrived at his residence in Park-street on Saturday, from Moor Park. His lordship entertained a select circle at dinner in the evening.

The Right Hon. Frederick Shaw has left Kimmage House for a few days, on a visit to Colonel Shaw, at the Curragh Camp.

The Hon. John Arbuthnot and Mrs. Keane have left the Gresham Hotel, for Castletown House, county of Wexford.

Lord Talbot de Malahide is not expected in London till after Easter, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild are expected in London early next week, from the Continent.

Colonel and Lady Laura Meyrick have arrived in London from visiting the Duke of Cleveland at Raby Castle, Durham.

Arrivals at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Right Hon. Judge Longfield and Mrs. Longfield; Sir Thomas and Lady Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. Manning. Departures:—The Hon. Edward Bellew, for Barmeath; the Hon. Colonel James Browne; Colonel Sullivan; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Radcliff and suite, for Merrion-square; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and family; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot; Rev. Mr. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Denvir; Messrs. Parker, Courtnay, Neville, Carroll, and Burrows. The following are still sojourning at the above Hotel:—The Lady Robert Tottenham and suite; Major Coote, Captain J. C. Coote, Mrs Coote, and Mrs. Sydney Cosby and suit.

The Army.

The 5th Royal Irish Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, are about to move from Newbridge to Dublin, for embarkation for Liverpool, on their way to Aldershott. Two troops left yesterday, and will be succeeded by the others, which will embark on the 17th and 20th inst.

A draft of 40 men of the 30th Regiment left Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, yesterday for Portsmouth, where they will embark on board the Irish steampacket for Dublin, on their way to the Curragh.

The detachment of the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which had been under orders to embark at Portsmouth on the 29th inst., on board the Indiana for Malta, has received counter orders, and will now proceed on that date by the mail steamer from Southampton.

Orders have been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, directing the officers and men of the Royal Engineers composing the expedition intended to be despatched to New Zealand to be prepared to embark on the 28th inst.

Captain H. T. Siborne, R.E., in command of the A troop of the Royal Engineer Train, at Brompton barracks, Chatham, having been appointed to the staff of the inspector-General of Fortifications, Horse Guards, will be succeeded in his command of the troop by Capt. R.W. Duff, R.E.

Navy.

The Arethusa, 50, sailing frigate, has been navigated from Devonport to Chatham, to be docked at the latter port for the purpose of being lengthened and converted into a 50-gun screw frigate, and fitted with engines of 500 horse-power.

The Rhadamanthus, steam storeship, Master-Commander Sturdee, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, with machinery &c., for the Rinaldo, Sutlej, Duncan, and other ships at that port.

The Coquette, 4, screw gun vessel, commander Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, at Portsmouth will pay off at that port about Friday next.

Workmen are employed in laying down the blocks to receive the keel of the Dryad, 51, screw frigate, in No. 4 slipway at Portsmouth yard. The greater portion of her keel and floor timbers are in course of preparation underneath the shed alongside the slipway.

The Church.

The Bishop of Columbia left San Francisco on the 29th December, in good health and spirits, fully hoping to reach his diocese within three or four days from that date.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

AMERICA—DISASTROUS FIRE.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Canadian mail steamer Nova Scotia arrived here at six this evening, landed Irish mails only, and proceeded immediately for Liverpool. She brings 48 cabin and 30 steerage passeng. She left Portland on the night of the 4th. On the 6th, off Sabel Island, passed North Briton, and on the 14th the Europa and Jura. The City of Manchester put into Newfoundland on the 1st. The America was at Halifax on the morning of the 2nd. The North American was at Portland on the 4th.

NEW YORK, 3RD.—A fire broke out at half-past seven, on Thursday evening, in a tenement house in Elm-street, in which 25 families resided. From 10 to 15 persons are supposed to have perished in the flames. Holmes and Moulton's hat factory, in Brooklyn, blew up to-day. From 10 to 15 workmen were buried in the ruins. It is announced to-day that the Glasgow line of steamers has been withdrawn, and that the vessels will be put on the Liverpool route.

CINCINATTI, FEB. 3RD.—Joseph Elstner, a flour merchant of this city, failed yesterday. His liabilities, which are mostly to Eastern houses, are reported to be 100,000 dols.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3RD.—Pennington (Republican) was elected Speaker on Wednesday, by a majority of one, and Forney, Clerk of the House to-day.

NEW YORK, 3RD.—Stocks dull and declined; sales 500 bales; flour and corn dull and unchanged; provisions unchanged; sugars heavy and declined, sales small; coffee unchanged; molasses inactive, sales trifling; iron quiet—Scotch pig, 24 dols.; leather dull and drooping; tobacco unchanged; tallow quiet, at 10¼ to 10½; freights to Liverpool a shade lower; cotton, 7-32 to ¼; flour, 2s.

NEW ORLEANS, 2ND.—Sales of cotton to-day, 8,000 bales—market dull and sales slow, but prices unchanged; sugar firm; freights to Liverpool, 9-16.

SAVANNAH, 2ND.—Cotton depressed; sales to-day 950 bales; week, 8,000; receipts, 19,000; stock, 87,000.

CHARLESTON, 2ND.—Sales to-day, 2,000; week, 11,000 at a decline of ¼ cent.

MOBILE, 2ND.—Cotton quiet and declined; sales to-day, 4,000.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, 11TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—The Ministry has not yet been changed, and reforms are expected. The army in the Abruzzi is short of provisions, through the carelessness of the administration. A heavy fall of snow has taken place to-day, and has interrupted the communication. There is no further word from Sicily.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

TETUAN, FEB. 13.—An important engagement by the Spanish squadron is expected. Marshal O'Donnell has ordered a reconnoisance with the Riff Pirates. The inhabitants of this town have fraternised with the Spanish soldiers. The police have Tetuan entrusted to a municipality composed of the principal inhabitants.

ROME AND FRANCE.

ROME, 18 (VIA MARSEILLES.)—The Duke of Grammont has presented MM. Cadore Gabrisi and Moges to the Pope. In the event of the Duke of Grammont leaving Rome, the Marquis de Cadore would remain as Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy. The state of affairs in this city is more satisfactory, and a rise has taken place in Roman Consols. Desertions have been numerous at Perugia since the proclamation of General Fanti.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Indus and Vectis arrived at Malta on the 14th inst., and continued their voyages to Alexandria the same day. The Valetta left at the same time for Cork.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty held a levee yesterday afternoon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL.

Mr. MELLOR moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill (1854 Amendment Bill), stating that it was a provisional measure till Parliament should enter upon a full consideration of the subject.

Mr. HUNT seconded the motion. He approved of many of the provisions of the bill, but not of that which forbids the employment of paid canvassers. At the same time, he doubted whether the evil could be cured, but he admitted that it might be greatly mitigated.

Sir F. GOLDSMIDT opposed the bill as inefficient. The only means of preventing bribery was, disqualifying the members who had so obtained their seats.

Mr. A. STEWART gave a qualified approval of the bill.

Mr. COLLIER would likewise consent to many of its propositions, but thought it might be more effective if members were compelled to give declarations that they had paid no money, except through the auditor, depriving him of his seat if he made payments in any other manner.

Sir G. GREY said there were already two measures before the House on the subject of bribery and corruption, and thought that the best plan would be to refer the operation of the Act of 1854 to a select committee which should inquire into the whole subject.

Mr. MELLOR acceded to this proposal, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. JAMES then moved for the appointment of a select committee, to consider the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act, and whether any further measures are necessary for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

Mr. Serjeant KINGLAKE seconded the motion, which was after some discussion agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the second reading of the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill.

Sir G. GREY would not oppose the second reading, but did not pledge himself as to the details of the bill.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was referred to a select committee without any discussion.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a second time.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when

Mr. LAING moved a resolution that towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty for the deficiency in the grants of the service of the year ending the 31st of March, 1859, a sum of £407,649 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

Agreed to.

MR. BALFE'S CASE.

Colonel DUNNE moved for a copy of the commission of inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Balfe, a magistrate of the county of Roscommon, accused of having committed a criminal offence, together with the report of the commissioners appointed to make the inquiry, and correspondence connected therewith. He condemned the policy and injustice of issuing such inquiries.

Mr. CARDWELL adduced several instances where similar commissions had been issued. He stated the facts of the case, vindicating the conduct of commissions. He had no objection to the production of the papers.

Mr. WHITESIDE declared the commission to be illegal in conception and conduct. The accusation against Mr. Balfe was that Mr. Balfe had stood by while the man who had no vote had voted. He had denied this, and they had no right to question his declaration.

Mr. OSBORNE also denounced the proceeding, which was founded upon a secret accusation. Mr. Balfe had, on consequence of this accusation, been erased from the list of high sheriffs, where he stood at the head. The inference was, that the present system of government in Ireland was unsatisfactory. Men's characters were whispered away, and backstair influence was indiscriminately used. The whole system of the Lord Lieutenancy ought to be reformed. If they were to have a pageant, let it not be a paltry one.

Mr. LONGFORD deprecated these commissions as unconstitutional.

Mr. GEORGE took a similar view, declaring the trial of Mr. Balfe to have been inquisitorial, and blaming the conduct of the Government and the Lord Chancellor. The character of no man was safe if such events were allowed. They had no right to depart from the ordinary plan of prosecution by the Attorney-General; the circumstances warranted it. The letter accusing Mr. Balfe was unsatisfactory and unfair. He thought that when the papers were produced a more searching inquiry should be instituted.

Sir G. GREY reprobated such strictures until the papers were produced. He admitted the objections to the mode of trial by commissions, though there were precedents for it in Ireland sufficient to justify the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, who had selected a commission whose character was above all suspicion.

Colonel DUNNE said that he blamed no one, but only the system.

The motion was then agreed to.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past five.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, FEB. 15.—Supplies very small. Throughout the week an improvement experienced in demand for all leading articles, and an advance of 6d. on wheat, flour, peas, and Indian corn was established. Weather cold to-day. At market, buyers took sparingly of wheat and flour at the advance of 6d., barley and oats 3d. to 6d. dearer, and in fair request. Beans, Egyptian, 21s., demand restricted, Canadians sold at 21s. 6d., they are now held for 22s., which checks sales. Indian corn brought 20s.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, FEB. 15.—No. 1, 59s 6d to 60s; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s 9d to 60s; No. 3, 59s 3d to 59s 9d; market firm, sales at 60s. The ironmakers agreed at their special meeting this evening, to keep all their furnaces out of blast another fortnight.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, FEB. 15.—Sugar—150 tons clayed Manilla at 40s.; 3,208 Macao at 24s. Saltpetre—100 Calcutta at 41s. for 5¼ per cent. Linseed—10,000 bags of Bombay made 1s. 6d.; Guzerat—9,000 bags at 23s. 6d.; 2,500 pockets made 3s. 6d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 15.—Beasts, 1,750; sheep, 5,229; calves, 227. Beef best, 7d. to 7½d.; middling, 6d. to 6½d.; cows, 4d. to 5d; sheep, best wedders, 8½d. to 8¾d.; middling, 7d. to 7½d.; ewes, 5½d. to 6½d.; calves, 6d. to 7½d. There was a good demand for both beef and mutton at rather advanced prices.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 Guineas—5 to 1 on the field (offered); 7 to 1 agst Buccaneer (wanted).

Derby—9 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 10 to 1 agst Maidstone (offered—take 11 to 1); 12 to 1 agst Buccaneer (taken).

City and Suburban—100 to 7 agst Chere Ami (offered)—100 to 6 taken; 20 to 1 agst Maclary (taken); 20 to 1 agst Andover colt, (taken); 33 to 1 agst Oliver (taken); 33 to 1 agst Defender (taken); 40 to 1 agst Homeward Bound.

Lincolnshire Handicap—100 to 9 agst Tommy Noble (offered).

We regret to have to announce the death of Colonel Charles Nesbitt Knox, of Castle Lacken, county of Mayo, which sad event took place on the 14th instant, at his residence, 1, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. Colonel Knox was in his 80th year. He is succeeded in his large property and estates by his eldest son, Colonel Charles Knox, D.L., High Sheriff of Mayo.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—As Mr. William Duffey, of Tanneymore, near Eglinton, was returning home from this city in his gig, on Saturday evening last, accompanied by his son, the horse bolted off, when he was thrown out and killed on the spot.—*Derry Guardian.*

THE HON. THE IRISH SOCIETY.—The Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of London does not interfere with the constitution or functions of the Hon. the Irish Society. The present may be a fitting opportunity for bringing the tenants of the society to claim from that body such leases as they promised them a few years ago, and if the claim is not granted the matter should then be brought before Parliament.

An addition has been made to Messrs. Burns' line of screw steamers between Glasgow and Liverpool, by the launch of the Ostrich, from the building-yard of Messrs. Denny, Brothers, Dumbarton, on Tuesday last. The Heron, which was the first of the line, was only launched a few weeks ago, and will soon be ready for sea.

THE DONEGAL RAILWAYS.—We learned last week, on what we considered good authority, that an amicable arrangement had been come to between the promoters of the Letterkenny and Lough Swilly Railways. Some negociations took place, it appears, on the subject, but we are sorry to find that they have not been successful.—*Derry Guardian.*

PROFESSOR OWEN'S LECTURES.—Professor Owen delivered the second lecture of his course on fossil mammalia on Friday afternoon, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. Having in the preceding lecture explained the characteristics of the four principal groups of living mammals, as distinguished by their cerebral developments, he proceeded on Friday to consider the distinguishing features of the extinct mammalia that existed in former worlds, and to point out the means by which the comparative anatomist can ascertain from the form of a single bone the character, the habits, and even the form, of the animal when living. These lectures are so popular that the whole number of tickets has been disposed of, and many applicants for them on Friday were disappointed.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.) Entrance by the Hall Door.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, *forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.*

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I believe it is not generally known that newspapers for England are taken out of the box at a quarter before one o'clock p.m., though letters are not until one o'clock, to proceed by the two o'clock boat to England. Your inserting this, will, perhaps, be of some use, and oblige

A DAILY READER.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read a leading article in your paper of the 7th inst., which I cannot pass over in silence; but, if you receive this letter in the same spirit in which it is written, you will, I trust, on a little reflection, be neither surprised nor displeased at my reply, and readily believe that with much respect, and every good feeling, I appeal to your better judgment.

Your strictures respecting the course which the Bishop of Cork has thought fit to pursue, in the discharge of a duty which the laws of the Church and of the land imperatively impose upon him, appear to me, I regret indeed to say, gratuitous and unjust. Forgive me if I ask are you thoroughly in possession of all the circumstances of the case? I trow not. Had you been, I am sure you would have written differently. From what I know, on the most credible testimony, you have, indeed, done the bishop wrong; and when you shall have ascertained this (as, doubtless, you will), your regret, I am sure, shall be no less than mine.

To argue *a priori*, any one who has had any dealings with the Bishop of Cork, as a gentleman and a clergyman, would, I believe, admit freely that he is about one of the last men in the world who would needlessly—nay more, unless by a strong sense of duty unavoidably constrained—give offence to any one, not only on the high principle "that the ministry be not blamed," but even *mere motu* of constitutional good-nature.

A "statute has been expressly made and provided" to prevent such meetings as those which the bishop has forbidden his clergy to attend. Now, the very nature of the bishop's office is to be an overseer; and he is further bound by the most solemn and sacred obligation to take care that the "statute so made and provided" shall be obeyed. If his clergy do attend such meetings without his knowledge, the bishop might possibly be excused, although clearly liable to the charge of neglect to oversee. But if the bishop be made acquainted with the fact of the illegal attendance of his clergy, or any of them, and does not notice and forbid it, he cannot evidently be acquitted of having broken his solemn vow and covenant. What, then, is the bishop to do? Plainly just what the Bishop of Cork has done—viz., "through good report and through evil report" fearlessly fulfil the trust which the law of the land has solemnly reposed in him. Can any honest-minded man, lay or clerical, put his hand on his heart and say, he must not, in his own vocation or ministry, "go and do likewise"?

As to certain expressions of the bishop which you censure, I would say, first, that passages in any composition will sound very differently when taken in connexion with the context, as compared with the same when quoted in an isolated form; and, secondly, still more so when the peculiar circumstances under which they were written have been duly considered. For example: when the Apostle Paul would enforce the depth of his conscientious feeling in the discharge of a sacred duty imposed on him, he scruples not to use that awful imprecation, "Anathema Maranatha!" Again, he states, he has "delivered Hymenæus and Alexander unto Satan." How would these expressions sound now, especially as isolated phrases? and what would be said of the Bishop of Cork, were he to address any of his people after that fashion? Further, the phrases "Episcopal chair," "invested dignity"—surely these are not exaggerated or unwarranted by Scripture? St. Paul, referring to the sayings of his Corinthian disciples, declares a "readiness on his part to revenge all disobedience;" adding, "his letters, say they (the Corinthians), are weighty and powerful, but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible. Let such an one think that such as we are in word by letters when we are absent, such will we be also indeed when we are present."—2 Cor. x. 10. 11. If this be not an appeal to the "Episcopal chair," I know not what is? Again, he charges Timothy, in his office as bishop, "I charge thee, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, reprove, rebuke, exhort." As to the phrase "dastardly prelates"—what words could so aptly convey the idea of the too patent motive, together with the obvious fact—timidity (constitutional it may be), the result of a want of moral courage equal to the emergency. This frequently is more a man's misfortune, perhaps, than his fault; and I am sure the bishop never intended to apply the phrase uncharitably. Have we not Scripture warranty for this also? St. Paul, speaking of his conduct towards St. Peter, on a very similar principle (imputing to him, however, dissimulation and co-operation with certain, to make others dissemble) observes—"I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed."—Galat. ii. St. Peter had shrunk from enforcing that which the nature and condition of the infant church had solemnly bound him to enforce; and St. Paul in his conscience blamed him, and boldly spoke his blame. The advanced and established nature and condition of the church of our day have, with like solemnity, imposed proportionate obligations on the bishops; but where are we to find any exemption from the vigilance and boldness which the Apostle Paul felt it his bounden duty to exercise? "The Episcopal lawn" may indeed, have "changed" the Roman Pontiff; but the glory of the Irish Church is, that there are yet some men on the bulwarks of her Zion whom not even the ermine of princes could lure to parley with the enemy. And of these William Fitzgerald is one.

Further, it is said that "all acknowledge, and none of his (Bishop of Cork's) clergy dispute; that the Church of England form of service shall be used in any common churches, chapels, or oratories, but the Atheneum is neither church, chapel, nor oratory." And then it is argued "Every minister has, at private prayer meetings, where strangers may be assembled, used extempore prayers." "Every clergyman, in his Sunday or other school, adopts a prayer suited to the occasion and the place." Unless, indeed, the exception here proves the rule, this argument demonstrates the reverse. But, even were it otherwise, I apprehend, in the majority of cases, any departure from the prescribed form has been sanctioned either directly or indirectly by the ordinary. If it have not, the verdict of the Church, to which both bishops and priests have pledged their troth, would plainly be—that the officiating minister had, at least, exceeded his duty, and the ordinary had neglected the proper and plighted exercise of his authority, or misplaced his discretion. The same, argument applies to the use of a peculiar form of prayer in "some voluntary churches." As to the visitation of "garrison hospitals" or "prison infirmaries," is there any case, be it ever so "special," which cannot be brought within the range of our all-comprehensive and sublime Liturgy?

If I have argued aright—and I think I have—why, then, should not "every clergyman be liable to pains and penalties" if he wantonly or gratuitously transgress? Is there any indemnity to be found in the analogy of the civil laws? Why should it be looked for, then, in the ecclesiastical laws? So long as none of either code be absolutely annulled, it is plainly the duty of those who live under them (more especially if a solemn covenant be superadded) to observe and obey them. So soon as any of them shall have been "swept away," the same reasoning will enforce their non-observance.

The lamentation of the bishop respecting the "indifference" of the laity would, alas! I fear, find a sad echo in the voices of many other prelates and their clergy, if their testimony were demanded, and they had the manliness to give it. And it is this, in reality, which at present constitutes one of the most painful and dangerous wounds of our Church. The influential laity, in too many instances, either pay no deference or attention at all to their parish ministers (gentlemen often as well born and bred as themselves, and better educated in most cases, although it may be poor men—and more shame for their rich parishioners). Gallio-like, "they care for none of these things;" or if they do show them reverence, the favours conferred are often so much in the way of constraint or condescension that they repel and offend rather than graciously attract the recipient. The really high-born and high-minded laity, however, are free from this weakness. How injurious all this is to the temporal good of the Church and the efficiency of its ministers is manifest from the growing prosperity and influence of dissenting communities, by whom a totally different system is invariably adopted. But, at all events, the Bishop of Cork reminds the laity of his diocese of no more than St. Paul reminded his Corinthian converts—"But with me, says the Apostle, it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment." The bishop merely says the same.

Further, the bishop is conceived of as a dignitary who, perhaps alone, would be capable of applying to this "period of inquiry" the designation of a "reign of terror." If others were as competent and brave to pronounce an opinion, possibly his lordship's would not be a solitary name. At all events, another dignitary, who, with admitted competency and ample experience, did minutely examine the nature and circumstances of "the period," has left the following record:—"That there exists, at the same time, a counterwork dishonouring to the Holy Spirit and antagonistic to the Scriptures, as our sole revelation from God, founded on delusions by which it is very difficult to avoid being deluded, and sedulously propagated by means injurious alike to the welfare of souls and bodies, I shall have too painfully to prove!"—Archdeacon Stopford's ("Work and Counterwork," 4th edit., p. 6.) If this unimpeachable testimony be not demonstrative of "this period" as a "reign of terror," I am at a loss to understand what is!!

I have thus, I think, noticed all those expressions of the Bishop of Cork so gravely objected to; and, I trust, with every due respect for the objectors, I have shown that not any of the phrases are inconsistent with the voice of Scripture or of reason. One, however, I just find has escaped me, of which I may add a word—viz., "The sacrifice of fools." The bishop might here reply "non meus hic sermo." The words are from the lips of Solomon himself. This wisest of men applied them in his day to a party of whom his conscience could not approve. The bishop, actuated plainly by a similar motive, has addressed them, not to any community or communities of sober and religious men of whatever denomination, but to those amongst them (see pamphlets of Archdeacon Stopford, Rev. Dr. Hincks, and others on the subject) whose sayings and doings he could find no other words so fully, but concisely, to describe as those words of Solomon.

Finally, allow me to conclude by venturing an assurance that the hope kindly suggested to the bishop, that he may "not forget the Archdiocese of Dublin, or the lessons be received there," shall, doubtless, be entirely fulfilled. And I am sure that were the bishop himself on this to speak his mind—as Solomon supplied before, so David now would supply his words—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning." Nay, more, be assured of this also, the same kindred master spirit which so long breathed in unison with his would, on the all-important subject we have been considering, find utterance in the identical language of the bishop, if the same need should call it forth. And whensoever (may God spare him long to us!) that good and great man, the Archbishop of Dublin, shall be gathered to his fathers, it is more than probable (unless, indeed, the Archdiocese of Armagh should anticipate the blessing of the gift) "the right man shall be transferred to the right place," and the Bishop of Cork shall "repeat" from the "Archiepiscopal chair" of Dublin what Richard Whately and William Fitzgerald (two of the brightest ornaments the Church has ever possessed) have well said, and still maintain together—"Let the clergy take heed that they do not so enforce the letter of rubrics and ordinances as to destroy the spirit of them, and so insist upon the authority of the Church as to bring all ecclesiastical authority into contempt."—"Every care should be taken to procure the aid and co-operation of the official rulers of the Church, and secure to them the foremost place of weight and influence. The tendency of any other course is to split our Church into two, and to make in each section of it (so far as each follows such pernicious methods) the private individuals who lead it and enjoy its confidence, practically or in reality the heads and governors of those divisions, taking the place of the regular authorities to whom the constitution of the Church designs that power should be committed."—"Cautions for the Times," Nos. 10 and 28.—I am, yours faithfully,

A FRIEND TO BOTH PARTIES.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The managing committee met on Tuesday last, the 14th instant, at the office, No. 113, Grafton-street. There were present—

The LORD CHANCELLOR in the chair;

Dr. Petrie, H.R.H.A.; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.; John E. Pigot, Esq.; Edward Senior, Esq., P.L.C.; Catterson Smith, Esq., P.R.H.A.; Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P.; and George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, letters were read from Major Bagot, enclosing a cheque for ten guineas, amount of shares taken by the Lord Lieutenant; from the Earl of Eglinton, enclosing a money order for five shares; from Lord Carbery and the Rev. John Kenyon, with their subscriptions; from Mr. Costello, of Galway, Mr. Robinson, of Cork, and other agents of the society, forwarding names of subscribers. A letter was read from Messrs. Lane and Son, of Tralee, booksellers, offering their services as agents for the society; Messrs. Lane and Son were accordingly appointed.

The Secretary stated that he had made arrangements with Mr. Charles E. M'Kenna, of the National Bank, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown, to receive subscriptions; as well as with Mr. Talbot Coall of Lower George's-street, already agent for that district.

Some conversation ensued in reference to the next exhibition at the Royal Hibernian Academy, in May.

The Secretary stated that he had every reason to expect a very good exhibition.

Dr. Petrie said that he knew that the young artists were most earnesty engaged in preparing works for it.

The Chairman trusted they would have at least £1,000 next April, and the secretary thought, from the steady progress the association had made, and the evidence of the good it had already effected, that sum ought to be at their disposal.

The Secretary then announced the following subscriptions since the last meeting of the committee, on the 31st ultimo:—John Cameron, Esq.; Dr. W. J. Doherty, Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L. (2 shares); J. S. Handcock, Esq., Dunmore; Brindley Hone, jun., Esq.; Rev. A. Garstin, Castlebellingham; Dr. J. A. Johnston, Bailieborough; John C. Lyons, Esq.; Barry D. Gibbons, Esq.; Lord Carbery, Rev. John Kenyon, P.P.; William Masterson, Esq., Kingstown; Mrs. Masterson, the Earl of Eglinton (5 shares); Rev. R. J. Kelsh, Newan; John J. Byrne, Esq.; John J. Gilbert, Esq.; George Roe, Esq., D.L. (2 shares); George W. Lloyd, Esq., Villierstown (2 shares); John Bassett, Esq., Limerick; Rev. M. C. Hime, Newtownmountkennedy. (two shares); Michael Bourke, Esq., Fermoy; Richard Bourke, Esq., Limerick; Mrs. Dyas, Athboy, Thomas R. Browne, D.L.; Denis F. M'Carthy, Esq.; Wm. Daly, Esq., Thomas Kane, Esq., J.P., Limerick; Mrs. John Barrington, Frederick Barrington, Esq.; Christopher Black, Esq., M.D., Belfast; Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq.; John T. Banks, Esq., M.P.; Gregory Kane, Esq.; Patrick Thunder, Esq.; Gilbert Sanders, Esq.; Mr. Edward T. Smith, Captain Samuel Hodder, J.P., Cork; George Delany, Esq. (2 shares,); Patrick Scott, Esq.; Thomas Nedley, Esq., M.D.; Henry Brown, Esq.; A. W. Harnett, Esq., Clonmel; J. O. Hind, Esq., Tullow. Per Mr. Henderson, Navan—Dr. Hamilton. Per Mr. Robinson, Cork—Joseph Robinson, Esq., M.D., Warrenpoint. Per Mr. Costello, Galway—The R.C. Bishop of Galway, E.C.; Henry Griff, Esq., Oranmore, and John Costello, Esq. And per Mr T. Cranfield—Francis Armstrong, Esq., John D. Waters, Esq., Dunmore; and Dr. Kellett, Naas. The committee then adjourned to the 28th instant.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the above society was held yesterday, at 2 o'clock, at their committee-rooms, William-street—

Mr. WILLIAM FITZPATRICK in the chair.

The following subscriptions were handed in:—Peter DeLacey, Michael Tracey, Lucan; Patrick Pilsworth, Thomas-street; Edward Brien, Clanbrassil-street; Mrs. Anne Ward, Michael Keane, Henry Kinsley, William Meagher, the sum of £1 2s. 6d. each; and Robert Dwyer, Henry-street, 12s. 6d.

The Chairman stated that the chief subject that at present occupied their attention was the clause in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget relative to the reduction of the duties on French wines and brandies, and permitting the proprietors of eating-houses and other houses of entertainment to sell them. This matter he stated to be of the most vital importance to them, and deserved their fullest consideration, and that they should do everything in their power to prevent so grievous a measure passing into law. He was glad to see so large a meeting, and on account of the accommodation their committee rooms afforded being so small, he would suggest that the meeting should be adjourned to the Commercial Buildings, where there would be a large auction of sugar to-morrow, and a number of the trade assembled.

The Secretary then stated, that he had communicated with several members of Parliament, in order to secure their influence in the House againt the passing of such vexatious measures.

It was then moved by Mr. Kinsley, and seconded by Mr. Bourke—"That this meeting do adjourn to the Commercial Buildings to-morrow, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon."

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held at twelve o'clock yesterday, at the board-room of the institution,

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following were the guardians present:—Capt. Darley, Mr. Thos. Arkins, Mr. J. Archbold, Mr. G. Thorp, Capt. Lindsay D.L. and J.P.; Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. Thomas Dooley, Mr. M. Flanagan, Mr. J. Dodd, and Mr. P. D. Hardy.

The usual routine business connected with the working of the establishment having been completed, there being no other matter for consideration, the board adjourned.

STATE OF THE HOUSE:—Numbers remaining in the house on Saturday, 4th February, 1860, 1,881; admitted during the week, 87; born, 1; discharged during the week, 80; died, 22; remaining in the house on Saturday, 11th instant, 1867.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. Kirwan, the city coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, at Steeven's Hospital, on the body of William M'Clenahen, a sub-constable in the constabulary. It appeared, from the evidence, that on the 6th instant deceased fell off a hackney car, while driving down Talbot-street, about to proceed by the Drogheda Railway to Omagh, he having that day obtained a month's sick leave. After the accident he was removed to Mr. Hall's house, Amiens-street, and attended by Dr. Nedley, and on the 9th instant he was conveyed to the above institution, where he subsequently died. From the evidence of Sergeant Michael Keogh it appears that on the 12th instant, the day deceased expired, he took from the nurse in the hospital all his effects—viz., a watch, 1 15s. in cash, and some other trifling articles. He also found a bank book, in which deceased had an account with the Cork-street Savings' Bank, and which showed by entries that the deceased had drawn therefrom, on the 1st instant, £10, and on the 4th instant £10 12s. 7d. There is at present no account whatever of this money. The jury returned a verdict of "Death caused by general consumption of the lungs, &c., which disease was accelerated by inflammation of the membrane of the brain, brought on in consequence of his having fallen off a hackney car in Talbot-street, on the 6th inst."

TURKISH BATH COMPANY OF DUBLIN (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, at the hour of one o'clock, at the board-room of the company, Lincoln-place. The resolution of the preceding meeting, with regard to the number and qualification of directors, was confirmed.

The Secretary read a report, congratulating the shareholders on the future prospects of the company, judging from the large receipts since the opening of the baths.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:—William F. Burton, Richard Griffith, Jacob E. Hynes, R. H. Bushe, and P. K. Mullard, Esqrs. Thomas M'Donnell, Esq., was chosen auditor.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

LIST OF PRIZES IN THE LOTTERY FOR BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL.

DRAWN AT LIMERICK, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1860.

872—Thomas Connolly, 79, Great Britain-street Dublin, £50; 734—Valentine Hackett, 28, Lennox-street, Portobello, Dublin, £200; 820—Henry Bouchier, Baggotstown, Bruff, £50; 639—Patrick Brown, corn merchant, Rathkeale, £50; 268—Rev. R. Flanagan, R.C.C. Termonfecken, Drogheda, £50; 2063—John Jones Bassett, *Chronicle* Office, Limerick, £50; 2389—Miss Jones, Kilkormick Rectory, Ferns, county Wexford, £300; 1546—Patrick Scanlan, Clare-street, Limerick, £100; 786—D. O'Haines, flour factor, Douglass-street, Cork, £50; 1575—John Clements, George's-quay, Limerick, £100.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL (IRELAND.)

The object of this bill, which has been read a second time, is to introduce into Ireland the system of tramways, which has been found so advantageous in other countries, and which is so peculiarly fitted for Ireland.

There are many parts of Ireland which, at present, are either too poor or too thinly populated to induce persons to encounter the great expenses which a railway necessarily entails; and yet these very places could support tramways well; and, with the aid of such means for developing their resources, the districts would be rapidly improved, and the period would soon arrive when the altered state of the country may make railways in such places paying concerns. In fact, it will be found that such tramways are the mere forerunners of railways. Tramways can be so laid down that, with very little additional expense, they can be worked by steam power. At present it is proposed, as appears by the bill, that horse-power shall be alone used.

Through the medium of those tramways many towns at present out of the reach of railway accommodation can be connected with the main lines, and we do not see any reason to prevent every good market town in Ireland, unaccommodated with railways, availing themselves of the power of this bill, should it become law, and attaching themselves to the nearest railway.

It is manifestly the interest of railway companies to give every facility to such operations. For all practical purposes these tramways, without competing, would serve as feeders to the large railways; and, bearing in mind the recent improvements made in carriages used in tramways, a comfortable and economical mode of travelling can be secured by them. For the conveyance of agricultural and mineral produce tramways can be turned to a most useful account, and will be likely to enhance greatly the value of all mineral property in this country; so far, then, as the rural districts of Ireland are concerned, the measure must be one of unmixed good; great results, possibly, may be produced by it, while it is difficult to imagine any way in which they can be injurious to the districts through which they will pass.

The system of tramways, with the consent of the grand juries and ratepayers, may be applied as a means of intercourse between the suburban districts and central points of large towns and cities. One of the townships near Dublin seems inclined to protest against the bill. It appears to us they would have much greater cause of complaint if cities and towns were left out. Tramways have been sanctioned in Paris and in Liverpool, and we are informed that permission has been obtained from the authorities for laying down a line of trams at Islington. It is difficult to understand why the inhabitants of any of the Dublin suburbs should object to have an improved system of travelling provided for them, which could only be put into operation whenever they may choose to avail themselves of its benefits.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSTREVOR RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the receipts had increased in consequence of arrangements with the Steampacket Company to convey all their goods by rail; but there had in the first instance been a considerable extra expenditure in repairing of engines and renewal of permanent way for the more effective performance of that duty. To enable the directors to carry out the agreement with the Newry and Armagh Company for connecting the two lines, it was necessary to go to Parliament for powers to regulate the company's capital, and it was thought expedient to seek also for powers to enable them to supply both companies with water independent of the Newry Water Company. Timely provision for the cost of the junction works had been made by the directors on favourable terms. The capital account showed that £129,467 had been received, and £123,761 expended, leaving a balance of £5,706. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 31st of December last showed that £2,608 had been received, and £1,789 expended, leaving a balance of £819, out of which was deducted £387 for interest on preference shares, leaving £432. To this was added £556 from the preceding account, making £988.

Prince Alexander Von Hesse is going to St. Petersburg on a mission to the Emperor.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY CORK.—In the event of the Solicitor-General's elevation to the Bench, upon the retirement of Judge Perrin, we hear that Henry Harding, Esq., Firville, will offer himself to the constituency of the county. But should Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan succeed Mr. Deasy, it would be desirable that he should have a seat in Parliament, and, should he desire to represent this county, we believe he would be returned without opposition.—*Cork Reporter.*

THE WEATHER IN CONNAUGHT.—Since the middle of January we have been visited with severe wintry weather, intense frost, rain and snow. The suddenness with which the weather changes from freezing to rain surprises every one, and its effects on invalids and others have been felt with severity. There is a considerable breadth of land ploughed; and judging from the preparations being made, we anticipate a large sowing of green crops, and as great a recourse as last year to the use of extraneous and artificial manures. As yet the braird of young wheat evinces but little vigour. Stock farmers are in buoyant spirits, as long prices are confidently expected at the approaching fairs.

HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—Patrick Hugh O'Connor, Esq., of Dundermott, Ballymoe, was last week sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer, as High Sheriff of the county of Roscommon, and John Law Hacket, Esq., of Ardcarna, Boyle, as his Sub-sheriff.

A SOLDIER IN DISGRACE.—William Campbell, a private in the 96th Regiment, was on Tuesday charged at the Manchester Police Court with attempting to commit a felony. On Saturday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, the prisoner, who was intoxicated, was seen to break, with his belt, a pane of glass, value £5, in the window of Messrs. Jones and Molross, salesmen, Deansgate, and endeavour to force his hand through the hole, as if with the intention of stealing a watch or some article of jewellery. He cut his hand in the attempt, however, and did not succeed in securing anything. He was committed for trial at the sessions.

LARGE SALE OF NEGROES.—The *Savannah Republican* of the 14th instant, says that on the previous Tuesday, "108 negroes were sold at Cuthbert, to settle the business of Messrs. W. B. and B. G. Lockett, railroad contractors, one of whom is deceased. There has probably never been offered in Georgia so fine a lot of negroes at one time. Out of the 108, only 10 were children and 25 women. Of the remaining 73 men one was 60 years old, another 37, and none of the balance over 32 years old. The terms were cash, and the prices paid were enormous. The average of the entire sale was 1,364 dols. A mechanic brought 2,500 dols. The day before (Monday), General James W. Armstrong sold 81 negroes at Montezuma. They were an ordinary collection, just such as would be gathered on a plantation. There were about 20 men, the remainder being women and children. The average was 1,100 dols. Several of the men brought over 2,000 dols. A girl of eleven years brought 1,465 dols., and another, a little younger, 1,385 dols. The terms were one and two years' credit, and interest added on the face of the notes."

CHANCERY REFORMS.—This day (Wednesday) the consolidated orders in Chancery took effect, and by their operation some considerable reforms will take place in the Equity Courts. The scheme was commenced by the Consolidators (as they are termed) under Lord Chelmsford, and carried into execution by Lord Campbell as Lord Chancellor. The object has been to condense and arrange in a volume of some 230 pages all the general orders and all the regulations as to fees and charges of the Court of Chancery, some of which orders have been in force hundreds of years. Among the improvements effected may be mentioned the procedure by claim under the administration summons, and the alteration in bill suits are to be abolished. A judge at chambers is now empowered to summon a receiver who has neglected to pass his accounts, or a party neglecting to prosecute a suit, and also empowered to authorise the solicitor to the Suitor's Fund to conduct the proceedings. In future a defendant will have 21 days instead of 14 to answer interrogatories, with the alterations as to time. Another improvement is that in passing an account at chambers a receiver is to receive his percentage on the nett balance after deducting the expenses incurred in the management of the property. The orders are prefaced by two reports from the Consolidators, one addressed to Lord Chelmsford and the other to Lord Campbell. In the first report the Consolidators expressed a hope that suggestions would be invited from all quarters "for the perfecting of the edifice now that it is cleared from all the rubbish of former ages, and as the result of those suggestions, after an adequate interval, a more complete structure could be reared." Much has been done to perfect the "structure," and other improvements are expected to be made in the progress of the work in reforming the Court of Chancery. The labour of condensing and arranging the General Orders has been performed by two Chancery barristers, Mr. Josiah W. Smith and Mr. H. Cadman Jones.—*Times.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, colic, &c.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 11.—The screw steamer Cleopatra, Croft commander, has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, &c., with the usual mails, 10 passengers, including Commissary-General Gaudet, 3,000 ounces of gold dust, and a small cargo. Her dates are—Benin, Dec. 26; Lagos, Jan. 16; Cape Coast, Jan. 12.

The African and Sierra Leone *Weekly Advertiser* reports a religious revival in that colony, and that vast numbers of people flocked to the house of God twice every day.

Her Majesty's ship Pluto had captured on the South coast the barque Orion, with between 500 and 600 slaves on board.

The palm oil trade on the rivers was steady, but at Old Calabar a civil war between the Duke Town and Creek Town people was feared.

The purser reports the gold trade as being very dull.

The palm oil season had not commenced, but it was expected to be a fair one.

The people in Cape Coast had been fighting among themselves. Fifteen were killed and wounded. The ringleader had been sent on board a man-of-war to be taken to Quittah as a prisoner for two years. Some of the natives were very indignant, and threatened to break out again.

In the interior of the Fantee country a district called Abrah was again in a disturbed state, and the people of a town called Doonquah had expressed their determination no longer to submit to the Otoo King of the district.

The fine imposed on the Crabboes of 20,000 pots of palm oil (the pot of nine gallons) had not been paid. Crabboe is in the district of the Gold Coast settlement. The fine was imposed by the British Government on the Crabboes in November, 1858, to pay the expenses of an expedition undertaken by the Government against the Crabboes to enforce obedience.

A movement was on foot to cultivate cotton. Six bales had been shipped at Accra for England. The chiefs of Accra were imprisoned on the 10th of January for not having paid the amount of the indemnity decree for the ravages made by the mob at Accra on the French factory in that town in January, 1858.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

It will be seen by the subjoined advices brought by the Africa that the election of Speaker is still deferred, though a new Republican candidate had been very near successful:—

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The difficulty in the House of Representatives in regard to the Speakership appeared to be approaching a solution. On the 28th, at the caucus of the Republicans summoned by Mr. Sherman, that gentleman announced his indisposition to permit a further use of his name, and begged his supporters to select another more likely to concentrate a successful vote. The caucus at once entered upon the discussion of other names, that of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, being the one which, by the general voice, offered the only hope of a triumph. It was understood that three leading Anti-Lecompton Democrats—Messrs. Reynolds, Riggs, and Adrian—were ready to vote for Mr. Pennington; and supposing the Republican vote to go for him *en masse*, he would thus obtain a tie vote in a full House. In that event he was to be constrained to vote for himself, and so close the contest. On the 30th the House resumed its conflict over the Speakership. On the final ballot 233 members voted, 117 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Pennington received 116 votes, Mr. M'Clernand 91; the remainder were scattering. The Democrats moved an adjournment, which, after some resistance on the part of the Republicans, was carried, there being an understanding that another vote should be had immediately upon the meeting of the House on the following day.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The *New York Herald*, speaking of the Presidential election, says:—

"There never has been a more critical period in the history of the United States than the present. Every intelligent citizen knows that the existence of the Union in its integrity will depend upon the issue of the next Presidential election in November. If W. H. Steward, or any other standard-bearer of sectional discord, is elevated to the magistracy, it is logically and morally certain that the bonds which unite the States together will be rent asunder with bloody violence, and that an 'irrepressible conflict,' a war of extermination, will ensue between the North and the South. Destruction of commerce; annihilation of the internal and external sources from which prosperity flows to our merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and capitalists; the inauguration of a long period of 'fire and slaughter,' would have for their inevitable result to reduce this now happy republic to the lowest depths of degradation, barbarism, and misery. The masses of the people in all sections of the North as well as South are, therefore, awakened to the importance of considering practically what ought to be done immediately, without delay, in view of the great vital and important interests at stake.

To obviate the disasters it fears, the *Herald* advises the formation of a "Conservative" party, to secure the election of a "National" President, to represent the wishes of the "law-abiding, honest, and industrious citizens," of whom there are "800,000 in New York State."

UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The Boston Board of Trade had adopted a memorial to the President, suggesting that he tender the mediation of the United States Government to England, France, and China, for the amicable adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the battle of the Peiho, and thus avert a war which, entered upon, would inevitably be a protracted and murderous conflict. "We" (*New York Herald*) "learned by late advices that the Chinese Government contemplate appealing to our Minister, Mr. Ward, to obtain the mediation of the United States; and we think that the President ought to tender it to the three Governments in this emergency, although we would not urge an infraction of the general policy of non-interference so judiciously adopted by our Government."

HONDURAS.

The *New York Herald* publishes the text of the convention recently negociated between Great Britain and Honduras, for the return of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and for the surrender to the Mosquito Protectorate over that part of the Mosquito shore falling within the rightful territorial jurisdiction of that republic. The convention is a revision of the two conventions signed in London in 1856, by Lord Clarendon and Senor Victor Herran, as representative of Honduras, and which the Government of the republic refused to accept. In the new convention the importance of securing the neutrality of the Bay Islands, as well as the territory of the main land adjacent, "with reference to any railway or other route of communication which may be constructed across the territory of Honduras," is made the ostensible object of the surrender of the island. Special care seems to have been taken to avoid making the act of surrender in any way a recognition of the existing or antecedent rights of Honduras over the island. The convention provides for an arbitration of existing claims of British subjects on Honduras.

The American claims on Paraguay were in a fair way of settlement, and Senor Berges, the Paraguayan Minister, had arrived at Washington, ready to exchange the ratification of the Bowlin Treaty.

ARMAGH FEMALE REFORMATORY.—A meeting, convened by the secretary, Robert Hazelton, Esq., surgeon dentist, was held in the Market-house, on Monday, to hear the report of this institution, and consider whether it shall be closed or not, Dr. Lynn (in the absence of the secretary) read the report, which gave an outline of the origin of the society. During the five months of its existence, twelve females have been admitted, of whom two were restored to their parents reclaimed; two had to go to the workhouse, in consequence of having children, for which the reformatory made no provision, and of whom a favourable return was given—one has gone out a farm-servant; one has gone to the infirmary, in consequence of illness; three have returned to their evil ways: the remaining four are still in the reformatory. The report concluded by announcing the closing of the institution, leaving the onus on those of the public who did not contribute towards its maintenance. After some conversation, it was finally resolved that Mr. Lynn and Mr. Adams should wait on the Primate, that the matter might be again brought under his notice, and, if he gave it his support, they should then appeal again to the public, before dissolving the reformatory.

THE BUDGET.—SUGAR, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT TRADES.—A large and influential meeting was held in the Queen's Hotel, on Monday afternoon, of importers and dealers connected with the sugar, tea, wine and spirit trades, to take into consideration the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Customs Acts, to be submitted to the House of Commons on Monday night next. There were representatives of several leading firms. It was resolved that the 11th, 12th, and 13th clauses of these resolutions embody vexatious charges in the operations carried on in bonded warehouses, on the removal of goods under bond, and on the import of all goods in packages or parcels, without reference to the relative size of the package. The meeting was unanimous in considering these charges not only vexatious, but extremely injurious, and as greatly impeding the natural course of trade between the great centres of commerce and the outports. The meeting resolved to communicate with parties interested in other ports in England and Scotland, and appointed a deputation to proceed forthwith to London, to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to endeavour to obtain from him a modification of the objectionable clauses.—"Glasgow Herald."

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY.—Friday evening last, the members and friends of the institution of Apprentice Boys held their annual soiree in the Assembly-room, Corporation-hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The assemblage was large and influential, numbering about 400 persons, and including many of the *elite* of the city and district, as also many individuals from the adjoining counties, who went there anxious to participate in the festivities of the evening.

On Monday last, one of the male pupils of the Belfast Model School was seriously injured in the head by a portion of the ceiling having fallen on him while he was engaged at his lessons. The lad was immediately removed to his home.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Ashworth v. Brown.

The cause petition in this matter was filed for the purpose of having the petitioner decreed to be quieted in his possession of the fishery described in the pleadings, and for obtaining an injunction against all the respondents. When the original petition was presented there were eight respondents, but ten were added since then. It appeared that the petitioners, Edward and Thomas Ashworth, purchased the "several fishery" set forth in the petition, in the River of Galway, from Lough Corrib to the sea, and paid a sum of £5,000 for the property in the Incumbered Estates Court. The river extended about three miles and a half. He (counsel) assumed that there was a several fishery in the River of Galway before the Great Rebellion of 1641; and in the time of Charles the Second, when the property of the country was distributed amongst the soldiers, adventurers, and recusant Papists of the time (1661), there were grants of the fishery. Letters patent were granted to Sir George Preston for the fishing of pike and salmon, and other sea fish and eels, in the great salmon weirs in the River of Shannon called Lough Weare, and patents from the time of Richard the Second to Henry the Eighth. The words of the patent were large enough to grant an exclusive several fishery in the whole of the river, and the petitioners claimed to possess an indefeasible title. The late Robert Hedges Eyre had great possessions in Galway. In the year 1810 he demised the fishery to Mr. Francis Hutchinson. A title was set up by a Mr. Robert Persse, by whom it was asserted that the title of Mr. Hutchinson was bad and that his title was good, and that the public, so far as the tide ebbed and flowed, had a title to fish. In Hilary Term, 1810, Mr. Hutchinson brought an action against Mr. Robert Persse for a trespass alleged to have been committed by him on the several fishery. He (Mr. Persse) claimed a prescriptive right of commonage in the river, and said that his right was as extensive as the right of the plaintiff, whatever that right might be. The plaintiff was bound, of course, to prove his right to a several fishery in the river. The case was tried in that year, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, for £183 16s. 5d; the other issues were found for the defendant. He had pleaded that the river was a navigable river, and the jury found that it was so. That case established that there was a Royal fishery existing before Magna Charta. It was very natural that persons living along the margin of a populous town should desire to indulge in the gentle pleasure of angling, and the right of Mr. Hutchinson was the subject of frequent innovation, especially by shoemakers, who were remarkable for their delight in angling. He himself knew something about every river in Ireland, and had something to do with all of those about which there had been litigation, except the River Slaney. Upon the death of the Rev. Mr. H. Eyre, the rights which he possessed vested in his nephew. The property was brought into the Incumbered Estates Court, and upon the 7th of August, 1852, it was sold to the Messrs. Ashworth, for a sum of £5,000. The property conveyed consisted of the several fisheries extending from Lough Corrib to the sea, in pike, eel, and all other fish. The right of fishing having been invaded, several persons were prosecuted and convicted. Proceedings were instituted in Galway against several persons for having trespassed, all of whom were named defendants upon the record. These persons applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of prohibition, to restrain the justices from enforcing the penalties decreed against them for trespass. Upon cause having been shown against making absolute the conditional order for a prohibition, the order was discharged; and the court, considering that the case could be better tried before a jury, directed an issue for that purpose, to ascertain whether the petitioner was entitled to a several fishery in the River of Galway, from Lough Corrib to the sea, or in any and what part between the lough and the sea. The case was tried, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, finding that they were entitled to the fishery to the extent set forth in the plaint. Thereupon an application was made to the court, and a conditional order for a new trial was granted on the 19th of April, 1855. The cause shown against the conditional order was allowed, and the verdict was confirmed; therefore, they had a verdict which had been confirmed by the court upon argument, establishing the right of the plaintiffs, as against the six defendants, to a several fishery in the River of Galway from Lough Corrib to the sea. The second verdict establishing the right to the fishery, the case came again before the Court of Queen's Bench upon the original question—the prosecution of the several defendants in the prohibition cases; and an order was made upon the 29th of January, 1855. The right claimed at the other side was in each and every part of the river, and in the whole of the river to angle. It would, no doubt, be competent for the monarchs of England to have granted a several fishery without prejudice to every inhabitant of Galway to angle in the river. A person having the whole right might grant a part of it; or the whole might be granted subject to limit and restriction; but any one who claimed such a right must be in a condition to show something in the nature of a valid grant to him. The respondent at the trial put forward the right to kill salmon by angling on the River of Galway, and the jury found that Edmund and Thomas Ashworth were entitled to a several fishery in the River of Galway from Lough Corrib to the sea. The Court of Queen's Bench discharged the conditional order for a prohibition, with costs. The right of the petitioners was established at very great expense. They were opposed to the humblest class of persons in Galway, and according to the finding, the burden of paying the costs was imposed upon them; but, notwithstanding that proceeding—notwithstanding the verdict against them—they had again fished in the river. The case put forward by the respondents was, that the petitioners were not entitled to a several fishery in the Galway River, but that there were three distinct fisheries in the river. In ancient times there was a bridge over the Galway weir; the bridge was called the Galway Bridge. In after times it was termed the West Bridge. The gaol bridge was a mark of comparatively modern construction; the second bridge had not been built till the year 1817. Counsel entered into a long review of the various records that will be relied upon in the case. In the years 1828 and 1829 there were numerous committals to the Gaol of Galway, as appeared from the Petty Sessions books. The right of the petitioners was indisputable, and he hoped that the result of that cause petition would put an end to a most disreputable species of litigation. Counsel referred to the times of King John, who was King of Connaught, and it was clear that there was an ancient Royal fishery, which had its origin before Magna Charta. The entire of Connaught was granted to Lord Clanricarde, the ancestor of Sir Richard de Burgo. Property was in existence that could be forfeited, and a new title was vested in Sir George Preston. Counsel then adverted to the times of Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Eighth, when grants of the fishery were made by the Crown. The latter king, as appeared from the document, being seised in fee of the common water of the town of Galway, made a grant of three places between the bridge and the sea for the purposes of fishing.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the respondents, and opened their case, which appears from the facts above stated. He represented two respondents, named Hughes and Brown, who contended that the word "sea" had not been defined properly, as representing the boundary from Lough Corrib, to the sea, as mentioned in the petition.

Mr. Carleton handed in the proofs in the case; and Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., was about following in reply for the petitioners, when

The Master of the Rolls said he was at present in favour of his clients, (the petitioners), but as the matter involved a question of public right, he did not wish to decide himself as yet. He would direct an issue to be tried by a jury in Galway, for the purpose of having the boundary of Lough Corrib and the sea properly defined.

The case was then adjourned.

QUEEN'S BENCH NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Common Juries.)

Kelly v. Boland.

This case was again resumed. It was an issue from the Landed Estates Court, to try whether a certain mortgage on premises called Roundstown, situated in Galway, had been paid. The defendant claimed to be assignee of the mortgage. The assignees of the insolvent, Denis Kelly, maintained that the mortgage debt had been discharged. After hearing the evidence on both sides, the jury found for the plaintiff.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C.; Barry, Q.C.; and Morris. For the defendant—Messrs. Brereton, Q.C.; Rollsetone, Q.C.; and Sidney.

Collier v. Kelly.

This was an action of trespass. The plaintiff was John Collier, of Cruisetown, county Louth, farmer; the defendant Anne Kelly, of Parsonstown. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant entered on his lands and carried away a large quantity of seaweed, his property, which she converted to her own use. The defendant pleaded that the lands in question were not the property of the plaintiff, and that the seaweed did not belong to him.

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Kernan, Q.C.; and Loughlin. Attorney—Mr. C. Kernan. For the defendant—Messrs. S. Ferguson, Q.C.; and Dowse. Attorney—Mr. Shegog.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

O'Reilly, v. Brennan.

This was an action to recover a sum of £431 13s., 1d, for work and materials provided by the plaintiff, as contractor and builder. The case was opened at an advanced hour on Tuesday evening, and had not concluded when his lordship rose yesterday. The evidence does not involve any topic of interest, save to the parties concerned.

(Before Baron Hughes and a Common Jury.)

Gaskin v. Geary.

The hearing of this case, which seemed to excite considerable interest, was resumed at the sitting of the court, when the

Cross-examination of the defendant, Mr. Gustavus Geary, was proceeded with by Mr. Theobald Purcell. He proved that the anecdote respecting the song, "When first I met thee warm and young," was not given to him by Mr. Gaskin, but found by himself in Moore's Life of Sheridan, and another book which he produced; Mr. Gaskin, when he saw it, said it had been written in reference to Queen Caroline, and witness told him that it was no such thing as that it was intended to expose the ingratitude of the Prince Regent to his political friends; that manuscript (produced) was written in Mr. Gaskin's house, and Mr. Gaskin made some interlineations in it, which witness adopted, and regarded as simply an act of kindness; the plaintiff sometimes made suggestions in reference to the production, which witness adopted, and made notes of such suggestions on the backs of letters, which he subsequently copied into the manuscript in his own language; the introduction to the song, "When first I met thee warm and young," was the composition of witness, and not Mr. Gaskin; never saw the plaintiff's advertisement of the 4th July, after his return from London, that he would resume his classes on the following day, nor did he call on him after it appeared, and ask him to discontinue his class; visited him frequently for the purpose of walking and conversing with him; on one occasion witness accompanied him to the Chamber of Commerce, to see Slater's Directory in reference to the contemplated tour, but the plaintiff went there as much for his own purpose as to oblige witness; he also accompanied him to Mr. Morrow's Library, in Nassau-street, where Mr. Gaskin made some extracts from books, for an Almanac which he was bringing out; witness, in making his musical tour of the provinces, visited Sligo first, where the entertainment of Vocal Recitals was given in the court-house, and was most successful; could not tell the receipts, as he kept no account; the prices [illegible] visited Bundoran, where the attendance was very large, and the next was Enniskillen, where the attendance was very small, as likewise at Derry; made no memorandum of the expenses, nor of the receipts, but if he made money he had it in my pocket—(laughter)—after leaving Derry visited about thirty other towns, and on returning gave the entertainment at the Antient Concert Rooms in Dublin, and also four entertainments were given in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo, where the receipts were good; on the whole, the entertainment was successful so far as it gave pleasure to the public, but it was not successful in a monetary point of view—a fact which was very much owing to the state of the weather; stated in a letter to Mr. Gaskin that the expenses were very light, but that was merely during the first week of the tour, when the receipts were good; called on Mr. Gaskin when witness came to town, but did not see him; Mr. Gaskin offered to leave the matter to arbitration, but witness did not consider there was anything to arbitrate on.

Mr. Fraser then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, in a humorous speech. He said it appeared Mr. Gaskin was to write for Mr. Geary introductory recitals to the melodies which Mr. Geary was to sing, and he was also to indoctrinate him in the art of elocution, of which he had no doubt Mr. Gaskin was a most accomplished master, and therefore it was that he (Mr. Fraser) was anxious Mr. Gaskin should repeat for the jury "Ny name is Norval, on the Grampian hills." (Laughter.) In alluding to the visit of the parties to Ringsend, counsel graphically described them as looking with admiration at a shoal of herrings, six of which he stated, had been selected by Mr. Gaskin, who had three of them cooked and eat two, giving the third to the defendant. Mr. Fraser warned the jury not to be led away by the sophistry of Mr. Armstrong, whom he stated had compared the parties while at Ringsend eating the herrings to John Kemble and Demosthenes—Kemble who swallowed herrings to modulate his voice, and Demosthenes who declaimed to the waves. They had been told by Mr. Armstrong that the felicitious appellation of "Evenings with Moore," given to Mr. Geary's musical entertainment, was the brilliant conception of Mr. Gaskin's mind, and all he (Mr. Fraser) wondered at was that Mr. Gaskin was not compared by his counsel to Newton discovering the theory of gravitation, for that would have been exactly in keeping with the illustration of Kemble and Demosthenes. (Laughter.) Mr. Fraser concluded a very amusing speech, by calling on the jury to find a verdict satisfactory to their consciences, which would likewise be satisfactory to his client.

Mr. Theobald Purcell replied on behalf of the plaintiff, in an able and argumentative speech.

Baron Hughes having charged the jury,

They found a verdict for the plaintiff on both issues, assessing the damages at £50.

After the jury retired, Mr. Fraser, for the defendant, called upon the learned judge to direct a verdict for the defendant on the first issue, upon a point of law arising out of the nature of the alleged contract, and the evidence applied thereto.

Baron Hughes declined to do so, but saved the point.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. R. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Theobald Purcell. For the defendant—Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Fraser.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Kempston v. Butler.

This case, the particulars of which have already appeared, has not yet concluded.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Siree v. Deane.

At the sitting of the court, Judge Keatinge charged the jury in this case at considerable length, and after a brief deliberation they found that the document propounded by the plaintiff was not the last will of Mrs. Maria Cohen.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Dr. Battersby, Q.C.; and Mr. Johnston. For the defendant—Dr. Ball, Q.C.; Dr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C.; and Mr. Exham.

Custus v. Custus and others.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, Maria Custus, daughter of the Rev. Edmond Custus, deceased, to establish the testamentary capacity of her father. It appeared that the deceased gentleman was rector of Saul, county Louth, but that for a considerable time before his death he resided at Harold's-cross, in this city, and for some period at Booterstown. He was married in 1798, to a Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, by whom he left issue, James Custus, the principal defendant, Edmond Custus, Maria Custus, and Elizabeth Custus. On the occasion of his marriage, he executed a settlement by which the lady's fortune, consisting of £1,500 and £600, with a house in Britain-street, and a farm called Blackhorse Farm, which were settled upon the husband for life; and after his death, and on the event of his wife surviving him, she was to have a life jointure of £200 a year secured to her. After her decease the property was to go to another person, no provision being made for children. In 1821, upon the death of James Nicholson, the brother of Mrs. Custus, she took a life estate in a property devised by his will, subject to an annuity to her mother for life; and the defendant, James Custus, in the events that have occurred—namely, the death of his mother and grandmother—is now in possession of that property. The Rev. Edmond Custus died in March, 1858, at the advanced age of 86, leaving an annual income of £338 15s. 6d. out of lands, and £3,323 in the funds. It appeared that, before his death, he executed the following wills, bearing date respectively—8th July, 1842; 16th Jan., 1847; 4th February, 1853; 21st February, 1854; a will alleged to have been made in 1855, but which was destroyed, and a will dated the 17th of Jan., 1857. By the consent of the parties, the issue submitted to jury was, which of these paper writings was the last will of the deceased. The plaintiff, Maria Custus, relied upon the will of 1854, confirmed, she maintained, in all its essential provisions by the will of 1857, as the last will of her deceased father, and by which he distributed the property of which he died possessed among his children, with the exception of James Custus, who, it was alleged, had been already sufficiently provided for by the will of his uncle, James Nicholson. Mary Dunne, an old housekeeper of the deceased, relied upon another will, by which she was allowed an annuity of £24 a year, and some furniture, but which annuity was not mentioned in the wills of 1854 or 1857, she taking the furniture alone under these instruments. The defendant's case was that the testator was incapable of making any of the wills above mentioned, and that he was entitled, as heir at law, to all the freehold property of his father.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case, and after he had concluded, evidence was gone into to prove the handwriting of the attesting witnesses to the wills, and to show that, in the opinion of these witnesses, at the respective dates at which they were executed, the testator was perfectly capable of understanding their contents and managing his affairs.

The case on this branch of it had not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs Macdonough, Q.C.; Battersby, Q.C.; and Lindsay. For the other side—Messrs. Ball, Q.C.; E. Walshe, Q.C.; and Dames.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re John Smith.

The insolvent was a grocer and provision dealer, carrying on business in Bolton-street. His discharge was opposed by Dr. Duffy, his landlord, on the ground of dilapidation of premises on which he was a tenant, and vexatious litigation; by Messrs. Sheridan and Carter, on the ground of his having contracted debts when in a state of insolvency; and by the Rev. Mr. Lever for not keeping proper account-books.

Evidence having been gone into, the case was adjourned to this (Thursday) morning, to enable the insolvent to produce certain vouchers and other documents.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Anne Craven was brought up in custody of 21 G, charged with having, on the previous evening, stolen a pair of Wellington boots from Portobello Barracks, and pawning them in Mr. Spring's pawn-office, 72, Francis-street. The charge having been fully sustained, she was sentenced to pay a fine of 1s. and 3s. 6d. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Edward M'Mahon was charged by Daniel Gilligan, the relieving-officer, of the North Dublin Union, with having deserted his wife, Bridget M'Mahon, and his two children, both under 15 years of age, residing at Pill-lane, thereby leaving them destitute paupers. The prisoner pleaded that he had not the means to support them.—He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Patrick Fitzgerald was brought up, charged with stealing from the Catholic Young Men's Society, Lower Abbey-street, a brass ornament, value 2d. Mr. Francis Byrne, the assistant-librarian, stated that the prisoner entered the reading-room between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst., and that he took the brass ornament off a newspaper-stand, and put it in his waistcoat pocket, and that he was in the act of taking off another when he spoke to him.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the city sessions.

HIBERNIAN CATCH CLUB.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honoured the club with his presence on Tuesday evening. The Right Hon. F. Blackburne presided. The following were some of the pieces performed:—"Raise the song," Sir John Stevenson; "Descend, celestial Queen of Song," Gaudry; "When Damon is present," Sir John Stevenson; "Go where Glory waits thee," Harmonised by J. Robinson; "The Bee," J. Elliott; "Haste, my boy," Dr. Smith; "When wearied wretches," Sir. R. H. Bishop; "Go, gentle gales," Sir John Stevenson; "My Henry is gone," Harmonised by T. T. Magrath; "Ye spotted snakes," Sir John Stevenson; "Dame Durden;" "The Tiger crouches," Sir R. H. Bishop.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has received from a non-resident member of the university the sum of £50, for a prize to be awarded to the writer of the best English poem on "The life, the character, and the death of the heroic seaman, Sir John Franklin, with special reference to the time, place, and discovery of his death."

THE TEA TRADE, FEB. 13.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 568,891lbs., which is a decrease of 158,097lbs., as compared with the previous statement.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest has been held at Warrenpoint, on the body of a man named Edward Hillen, who died from the effects of a beating he received on 2nd January last. The deceased had attended the Mayo Races on the day on which he was assaulted, and on his way home he went into a public-house in Warrenpoint, where he had some drink. While there he had a dispute with a man named James Fegan, but recourse was not then had to blows. On leaving the public-house, however, Hillen and Fegan again came into collision, and in the struggle Hillen received some severe wounds, from the effects of which he was suffering up to the time of his decease. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by the injuries inflicted by James Fegan. A warrant has been issued for Fegan's apprehension and committal.—*Newry Telegraph*.

PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—At two o'clock, on Monday, a meeting was held in the Market-house, Armagh, to take public opinion on the propriety of establishing a Penny Savings Bank in that city.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-House for the week ending February 11, was £8,977 0s. 8d., against £5,475 19s. 4d., the previous week, and £7,563 0s. 11d. same time last year.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE BUDGET.

The *Herald* does not contain any semi-official announcement of the Conservatives, nor any notice of the meeting at Lord Salisbury's yesterday.

The *Post* says the decision was come to at the above meeting to oppose the Budget. The grounds of this opposition are stated to be disapproval of the additional penny on the income-tax, the repeal of the paper duty, the extension of the license for retailing wine and spirits, and the provisions of the treaty with France relative to the export of coal from this country.

The *Daily News* says, there will be a sham fight on the Budget. Lord Derby declared to his friends, yesterday that he has no desire to expel his antagonists from office. The truth is, he is in favour of a demonstration, but wishes to avoid a deadly encounter. The statement of the financial scheme of the Ministry appeared to be the most eligible opportunity for showing how numerous and united they were. It ought to be denounced by all old friends of monopoly and every new convert to reaction. Mr. Disraeli has, therefore, put upon the notice paper a resolution by way of an amendment. It is one which, the *Daily News* says, any man of any party or any school of opinion might, under any circumstances, vote for or against, as the case might be, but it is simply and merely a feeble evasion of the whole question at issue. Lord Derby well knows that, though his Carlton Battalion were made strong enough by Ultramontane and other help to put Ministers in a minority on some single question of moment, it would not be strong enough to maintain the position thus prematurely gained.

THE BUDGET AND THE TEA TRADE.

The wholesale tea trade met yesterday in Mincing-lane to complain that the proposed charges in the rebonding and warehousing of tea are considered exorbitant. The question of the heavy charges proposed to be placed upon warrants was also warmly discussed.

The *Daily News* predicts with still greater confidence that the Budget will be carried possibly with some minor amendments, but substantially intact and unspoiled.

The *Star* states that a considerable difference of opinion has shown itself in the Conservative party, as to the policy of the projected alliance with the Ultramontane portion of the Roman Catholic members, for the purpose of throwing the present Government into a minority.

FRANCE.

The postponed meeting of the French Chambers to March 1st is supposed to have reference to the debates in Parliament, for by that time the fate of the Commercial Treaty will be known.

Marshal Niel has been called up from Toulouse to Paris by telegraph.

REPLY TO THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

M. de Thouvenal has addressed to the Diplomatic Agents at France a reply to the last Encyclical letter of the Pope. He leaves it to history to say whether the responsibility of events falls on the Emperor, or on those who, refusing any concession or any reform, and confining themselves to inexplicable action, have allowed things to grow worse, until they threaten to reach a point at which the evil becomes so great that it cannot be remedied.

He complains of the Court of Rome transporting to the field of religion a question which belongs to temporal order, and disclaims the slightest intention of encroaching on the spiritual power of the Pontiff. The Holy See, he says, has placed itself in discord with the spirit of the times, by making an appeal to men's consciences in the name of faith, for an interest which is simply temporal.

M. de Thouvenal cites recent examples to show that the Romagna narrowly escaped being dissevered from the States of the Church in 1815. In 1814 Austria and Naples entered into stipulations with each other, based on the principle of partitioning the Legations.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—The *Weimar Zeitung* says, the analysis published in some foreign journals of an alleged answer to M. Thouvenal's despatch is not founded on any Austrian document.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 14.—Bishop Monrad has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry. He left Paris yesterday evening, and will arrive here at the end of this week. It is expected that Mr. Halls, his former colleague, will be entrusted with the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

THE BUDGET.

The *Times*, while eulogising the Budget, says that the clause in the French Treaty relative to coal ought to be modified, so as to leave ourselves at liberty to forbid, on just cause, the export of the chief munition of modern warfare. The navigation clauses of the treaty, it complains, are too one-sided.

The papers contain several reports of the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, in favour of the Budget. At Birmingham, a townmeeting will be held to support the whole scheme of Mr. Gladstone.

The *Herald* says, that the Town Council of Coventry yesterday agreed to petition against the treaty. A public meeting is to be held at Coventry, for the same purpose.

LONDON CORN MARKET, FEB. 15.—Wheat held firmly, but little doing. Barley—Slow sale, in some cases 6d more. Oats—Free sale, at 3d to 6d advance. Flour steady.

USBORNE'S REPORT, FEB. 15.—Wheat—English as dear as on Monday. Foreign—Improved demand, turn in favour of sellers. Floating cargoes—No arrivals off coast. Flour firm, with an upward tendency. Indian corn stiffens daily in value, and cargoes on passage held for 6d to 1s advance. Barley free sale, grinding especially. Peas and beans as last noted. Oats—A fair sale, but can hardly be called dearer. The trade generally wears a firm aspect.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 15.—Firsts, 125s.; seconds, 125s.; thirds, 113s.; fourths, 106s.; fifths, 93s.; sixths, 90s.; 248 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, FEB 15.—White wheat, 22s 6d; red, 25s 5d to 25 6d; barley, 17s to 19s 3d; oats, 12s to 13s 8d.

SHIPPING.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Frolic, Liverpool; Vesta (s.), Liverpool; Cupid, Para. Sailed—Nil.

FROM THE "GAZETTE" OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 14.

34th Regiment of Foot—Major General John Eden, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., deceased; Jan. 28.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 14.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Robert Stewart Blackett has been permitted to retire from the Service, by the sale of his Commission; Feb. 14.

11th Light Dragoons—George Andrew Coventry, Esq., Paymaster of the Royal Sussex Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Erskine, transferred to a Depot Battalion; Feb. 14.

16th Light Dragoons—William Alexander Battine, gent., to be Cornet, without purchase: Feb. 14.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet John Illidge Fraser, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. William Henry Curzon, promoted; Feb. 14

Royal Artillery—The Commission of Veterinary Surgeon James Lambert to be antedated to Oct. 12.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Stansfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hill, promoted; Feb. 14.

16th—Ensign George Lee Le Mesurier Taylor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Anderson who retires; Feb. 14.

20th—Lieutenant Joseph Cooke Cox to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain O'Neill, who resigns that appointment; Jan. 20.

24th—Ensign Charles A Hewitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ogilvy, who retires; Ensign William Malo de Rune Barclay, from the 11th Foot to be Ensign, vice Hewitt; Feb. 14.

25th—Major Patrick Robertson, from a Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Pitcairn, who exchanges; Feb. 14. Ensign Louis Jones Lambert to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Terry, promoted; January 9. Ensign Fowell Buxton Johnston to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lambert, whose promotion, on the 13th January, 1860, has been cancelled, Jan. 13. The promotion of Ensign F. B. Johnston, on the 9th January, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd February, 1860, has been cancelled.

47th—Ensign Frederick George Berkeley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Meyer, who retires; Feb. 14.

49th—Lieutenant Edward Mackay to be Adjutant, vice Cahill, promoted to an Unattached Company; Feb. 14.

63rd—Lieutenant Charles Colquhoun Pye to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bennett, appointed Adjutant of a Depot battalion; Ensign George Wyatville Wynford Knapp to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pye; Feb. 14.

71st—Ensign Henry Brooke Wilson to be Instructor of Musketry; Jan. 20.

82nd—Quartermaster R. P. Brooks, from a Depot Battalion to be Quartermaster, vice Connor, who exchanges; Feb. 14.

86th—Ensign George Edward Anstruther Hilliard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted: Herbert Charles Boulcott, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hilliard; Feb. 14.

99th—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Day to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Smyly, retired upon full pay; Captain Charles Blamire to be Major, without purchase, vice Day; Lieutenant G. Robert Stewart Black to be Captain, without purchase, vice Blamire Feb. 14.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign George Lidwell Harnetta, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Ensign, vice Plunkett, promoted; Feb. 14.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Charles St. Clair Pote, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harnette, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment; Feb. 14.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major Andrew Pitcairn, from the 25th Foot, to be Major vice Robertson, who exchanges; Feb. 14.

Paymaster George Pott Erskine, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Young, who retires upon half-pay; Feb. 1.

Quartermaster John Connor, from the 82nd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Brooks, who exchanges; Feb. 14.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Philip Smyly, retired full pay, 99th Foot, to be Major General, the rank being honorary only; Feb. 14.

Captain Edward John Ellerman, of the 98th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Feb. 14.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 34th Regiment, on 27th January: Lieutenant General Edward Buckley Wynyard, C.B., Colonel of the 58th Foot, to be General; Jan. 28.

Major General Sir Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, Bart., to be Lieutenant General; Jan. 28.

Brevet Colonel Charles Stuart, half-pay Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major General; Jan. 28.

Lieutenant Colonel William Devenish Deverill, of the Depot Battalion, to be Colonel; Jan. 28.

Brevet Major William Frederick Harvey, half-pay Unattached Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Jan. 28.

Captain Edward Henry Fisher, Royal Artillery, to be Major; Jan. 28.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—News has come from Brazil that the Emperor of Austria's exiled brother, late Viceroy of Lombardo-Venetia, Archduke Maximilian, had arrived at Bahia on the 12th January; his whereabouts is a point of the deepest interest to all who cling to the hope that the Hapsburg dynasty may yet be saved in the inevitably coming crash. In that Prince alone are centred the chances of futurity. He is son-in-law of King Leopold of Belgium, and his banishment resulted from vigorous remonstrances against the pig-headedness of Kaiser Franz.

The Marchese Spinola, hitherto acting at Florence as Piedmontese Ambassador, has been finally withdrawn, Tuscany being now part of the kingdom of North Italy: he is gone to Naples as first attache to Villamarina, the envoy at that Court. The French Government has already removed its diplomatic agents from Florence, and as economy is called for, the continuance of a costly British set of functionaries in that city has no further justification, Sir James Hudson, at Turin, being quite competent for his task. Our Florentine Legation had charge of Modena and Parma, which have both gone to Limbo.

There was a turn-out among the printers at Milan for higher wages, but they have come to terms. Wherever freedom of the press is at last established, the long pent up broodings of mankind rush forth for utterance in type, and hence demand gets ahead of supply. No such strike for better pay occurs in the dingy press-workshops of Rome or Vienna, where spiders weave their web over forms and cases, and an owl sits undisturbed on the old-fashioned machine.

It is stated to-day that the *Seicle* having agreed to try Dupanloup before the higher courts and not before the Police Correctionelle, which sat on Montalembert, the Council of State will not interfere. In point of fact, the libel complained of was penned not "in the exercise of public functions," which alone is held to exempt the libeller from prosecution, but in a purely personal and gratuitous letter to Grandguillot, by the Bishop of Orleans.

The *Journal des Debats* has been sold. I was for some time fully aware of negociations as to this transfer, but hesitated to speak of it. The French Government has bought the copyright, plant, and good will of that paper for two millions and a half francs (£100,000). It is to become the great organ of Free Trade; and Michel Chevalier is to be editor. The old Orleanist set are to withdraw—De Sacy, Cousin, Guizot Villemain, Marc Girardin, &c., &c. John Lemoinne and Jules Janin remain.

The *Debats*, independent of its great influence on the upper stratum of French society, is the only journal held to represent France over the Continent, and it has maintained that position for a century. It is older than the *Times* or any London paper of importance, but "that's not much," as the *Gazette de France* prints on the top of its columns, 228th year (!) of its existence. It started into life with the first awakening of free discussions in France at the glorious dawn of 1789; hence its title of *Debats*.

A complete set of the *Debats* is more valuable than of the *Moniteur* as a reflex of contemporary annals. Neither Trafalgar, nor Vittoria, nor Salamanca, are mentioned in the latter collection. But as the actual business of the day is the proper topic for a Paris correspondence, I simply extract from the file of that paper a few items illustrative of a folly now going on:—

On the 16th of May, 1791, the mayor and municipality of Avignon appeal to the King and National Assembly for a settlement of their union with France, to avoid bloodshed. Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre spoke as follows:—

"Hasten to deliver Avignon from its own fury. Do not mistake the agitation of a few for the wish of all. The territory does not want to rebel against the Pope" (one thinks he hears a noble lord of the present day.)

Uprises, then, Abbé Maury (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Paris). They are brigands, who want by rebelling to escape the halter. They are dupes of foreign emissaries, principally Protestant agents from Nismes. Ah! if 50,000 men of courage could only feel as I do (roars of laughter) the district would soon be restored to its lawful Sovereign.

The National Assembly on the 14th September, 1791, voted an address to Louis XVI. in favour of annexation, suggesting a money compensation to Pius VI., whose predecessor, Clement VI., bought the land from an old Countess of Provence.

Pius would hear of no such arrangement. He lost both Avignon and the purchase-money, and so ended *that* affair.

THE ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY CORK.—The writ for an election of a member for this county in the room of Mr. Deasy, appointed Attorney-General, was received yesterday by Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., High Sheriff of the county. The proclamation of the day of election must be made within two days after that, and the election must take place not sooner than the tenth or later than the sixteenth day from the time the proclamation is made.

It is stated in legal circles that the vacant Serjeantcy will be conferred on Mr. Andrews, Q.C., and that Mr. Francis William Brady will be appointed Chairman of the County Dublin.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERALSHIP.—It is currently stated that Serjeant O'Hagan has been offered the Solicitor-Generalship.—*Evening Post*.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL.—Mr. Spurgeon's committee have presented a beautiful gold watch, procured from the old-established firm of Gaskin and Co., College-green, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to J. R. Millington, Esq., for his valuable services, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Committee. Dublin, 24th, 25th, and 26th of January, 1860."

REPRESENTATION OF THE KING'S COUNTY.—A telegram has just been received announcing that Mr. Patrick O'Brien, one of our county members, has been appointed judge of Ceylon, and that Mr. Pierce Creagh intends visiting this town for the purpose of seeking the representation of this county.—*Birr Correspondent.*

An outrage of a most audacious nature was committed on Saturday, on the property of Mr. George Allen, at Drumrainey, in county Westmeath. In the middle of the noon day a party of about twenty persons went on the lands, and with picks, crowbars, and shovels unroofed and demolished the house and offices of the herd. Mr. Allen, about twelve months since, purchased this farm, a portion of which was in the possession of a tenant named Lennon, who has been lately ejected therefrom. Intimation of the outrage was at once communicated to the police, but before their arrival the work of demolition had been accomplished. Drumrainey has for many years been noted as the most lawless parish in the county.

EXTENSION OF THE DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY FROM BALLIBAY TO COOTEHILL.—The contractors, Messrs. Greene and King, are making great progress with this line, as they are now advanced so far with it as to be within a quarter of a mile of the original intended terminus at Cootehill. Having commenced at the turn-table on the trunk line at Shantonagh, a short distance from Ballibay, there is a probability that it will be open for public traffic in July or August next.—*Newry Telegraph.*

SHIPPING.—CROOKHAVEN, FEB. 10.—At about seven a.m., as the smack Irish Lily, was going out of the harbour, she struck on the Black Horse Rock, and remained there till about five p.m., when she was got off by the aid of several boats (the chief officer of the coast guard being in charge), and is now in a place of safety, but received much damage. This being the fifth vessel which struck on this rock, it would be desirable if the Ballast-office Commissioners put a perch on it to prevent further accidents.—*Cork Reporter.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a poor man, named M'Donough, was killed in Galway while engaged in raising an anchor, which had been lost, from the bottom. Some portion of the tackling gave way, and the block through which the ropes were passed fell on his head, splitting it in two. Death was instantaneous. He left a wife and six children, almost in a state of destitution, to deplore his loss.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.—John Fee, a publican, residing in Sandy-row, Belfast, was brought before the magistrates of that town on Monday, charged with being a dangerous lunatic. The prisoner was brought before the court at the last Quarter Sessions, for an assault on his wife, and threatening to take her life, and was imprisoned for four weeks. The cause of his madness is stated to be intemperance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DEWSBURY.—A disastrous fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in one of the mills belonging to Messrs. Cook, Son, and Warmald, Dewsbury. The hands had only left their work about half an hour before the watchman discovered that the north end of the spinning factory was on fire. He at once raised an alarm, and the firm's own engine was brought out; its services, however, were of little avail, until assisted by six other engines, which were speedily on the spot. The greater part of the building, however, was destroyed; but the loss sustained, though great, is entirely covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated. A considerable quantity of blankets, wool, and machinery was saved.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—On Monday J. K. Jackson, Esq., coroner, held an inquest in the General Hospital, Belfast, on the body of an old woman, named Rose M'Conchy, who died on Sunday from the effects of burns which she received by falling into the fire in her own house while she was drunk.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM NAPIER.

Another renowned member of the family that has furnished this country with so many great men has been called away. Sir William Napier, the gallant soldier and the brilliant author, has been called from the scene of his varied triumphs, though not till he had reached an age after which his death can only be regarded with the calm sorrow felt on hearing of an event which, however keenly to be regretted, can scarcely be called unexpected.

He was born in 1785, at Castletown, in Ireland, and was the son of Colonel the Hon. George Napier, by the celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He is brother of the illustrious conqueror of Scinde. Sir William, having entered the army in 1800, served at the siege of Copenhagen, and fought at the battle of Kioge in 1807. He served with Sir John Moore in 1808, and, continuing in the Peninsula throughout the subsequent campaigns, commanded the 43rd Regiment at Salamanca, Nivelle, and Nice, and was several times severely wounded during the war. He was Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey from 1842 to 1848; and in the latter year was created a military knight, and became colonel of the 27th Regiment. He was raised in 1851 to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Meantime, Sir William had proved that he could use the pen as forcibly as he had wielded the sword. In 1828 he commenced his publication of "The History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France, from the year 1807 to 1814." This work, which consists of six volumes, is justly regarded as the most valuable record of the scenes it narrates; and the acuteness, accuracy, and knowledge of the art of war displayed in its pages are beyond all question. It has been cited as a strong testimony, not only to the fidelity of Sir William's narrative, but to his genius for military description, that his work is highly prized by soldiers of every grade, from the private to the general. He has been described as less the historian of the study than of the camp—passages of his book are said to have been recounted round watchfires and told in the trenches before Sebastopol, and never without warming the soldier's heart, firing his mind, and nerving his arm. Sir William Napier is also author of "The Conquest of Scinde," and "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier," besides treatises on the Poor Law and on the Corn Laws, and some reviews, and works of fiction. If we say that the active service of Sir William Napier was commensurate with the services of the Light Division in the Peninsula, we shall have said quite enough to define and establish his claims as a working soldier. It is true that he was in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and that he was not on the retired list in 1815, but the Peninsula is the sphere of his duty and his experience; nor did he as an effective member of his profession ever overstep the capacity of a regimental officer. At first his promotion was rapid; but, though he entered the war a captain, he left it only a lieutenant-colonel, and it was this rank alone, and upon the half-pay establishment of the 43rd Foot, that he made his first appearance before the public in the new character of a military historian.

Though he entered the army in the last century, and fought his last fight almost fifty year ago, he was only 74 when he was overtaken by death on the 12th of this month, at Scinde House, Clapham-park.

It may be interesting to give the dates of his various commissions. He was ensign on the 14th March, 1800, lieutenant, 18th, 1801; captain, 2nd June, 1804; major, 30th May, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, 22nd Nov., 1813; colonel, 22nd July, 1830; major-general, 23rd Nov., 1841; lieutenant-general, 11th Nov., 1851; and colonel 22nd Regiment, 19th Sept. 1853.—*Globe.*

HORSE RAILWAYS IN TOWNS.—The proposed introduction of this means of locomotion into some of the larger towns and cities of Canada has led to official investigation of its practical operation in the United States. The Montreal City Council sent its engineer to the various capitals of the States to observe, inquire, and report. The substance of his report is given in the papers received by the last mail from Canada, and there are some points in it worthy of our consideration, the more so because they are stated with a disinterested and impartial object. Passengers are conveyed completely through such cities as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for five cents each, one cent more being added only to cover some extreme distance, or to pay for the transfer from one horse railway to another. The natural effect of the change has been to prevent crowding of inhabitants near the centres of these cities, and to enable them to reside in the suburbs without inconvenience. As a consequence, property in the outskirts of these cities has increased in value, while that in the centres has not diminished, because the augmentation of convenience has rendered the cities as a whole more desirable residences than they were, and has thus induced additions to the populations. There was at first very considerable objection to permitting these improvements to pass through the streets of the cities. They were held by some to be dangerous to foot passengers, and by others, perhaps with more reason, to be obstructions in the way of other kinds of vehicles. These vaticinations have not proved more correct than is usual with the prophecies of the objectors to reforms. In some of the most crowded streets of Philadelphia, a city of nearly 700,000 inhabitants, where a short time ago it was impossible to cross with safety in the press of omnibuses and carriages of all kinds, there are now quiet—the railway cars making little noise—and the most perfect security for passengers desiring to cross. It is not difficult to understand this. The railway car is a large carriage, which in a moment conveys, upon a defined line, the passengers who before would have occupied several carriages, all striving to pass each other. As to loaded carriages, they use the railway track whenever it is not in use by the railway carriages, finding it much smoother, and, of course, more desirable than the ordinary road. The best proof, however, of these roads being free from any practical inconvenience is found in the fact of their constantly increasing numbers in very narrow streets. Boston has the advantage of 60½ miles of these railways. In New York there are 30 miles of them, and in Philadelphia no less than 90 miles. Some of these roads are five and others eight miles long, but the fare, as we have already stated, is generally five, and never more than six cents. Owing to the large population which they accommodate, the cars run on some of them every minute during a part of the day; every two or two and a half minutes during other parts of the day; and every twenty minutes during the night. It is easy to conceive how such a system practically renders all the outlying parts of a city proximate to each other.

THE NEWTOWNARDS GUARDIANS AND THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.—A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners was read at the meeting of the Newtownards Board of Guardians, on Tuesday, stating that they had prepared an order for the fixing of the salary of the medical officer of the Newtownards Dispensary District at £100 per annum, and that of the medical officers of the Bangor and Greyabbey Districts at £90 each.

Mr. Gough, the great temperance orator, is to deliver a lecture in the Linenhall-street Church, Belfast, on the 24th instant.

BIRTHS.

Burnside—January 31, at Malta, the wife of Captain Burnside, H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

Creagh—February 13, at Woodville, county Cork, the wife of G. W. B. Creagh, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

Filgate—February 13, at 32, Harcourt-street, the wife of Townley Filgate, Esq., of a daughter.

Graves—February 10, at Castledawson, the wife of William Graves, Esq., of a daughter.

M'Conville—February 12, at Newry, the wife of James M. M'Conville, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

Perrin—February 13, in this city, the wife of Robert M. Perrin, Esq., of a daughter.

Reid—February 13, at Barr Hill, Manchester, the wife of Peter Reid, Esq., of a daughter.

Thomson—February 9, in Belfast, the wife of Professor Wyville Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Cardew and Kirby—February 10, at Kingsclere Woodlands, Hants, the Rev. George Cardew, eldest son of the late Lieutenant General George Cardew, Royal Engineers, to Marthanna Caroline Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas Kirby, Esq., Commander R.N., of Mayfield, Sussex.

Filson and Harding—December 7, at Melbourne, Australia, John, eldest son of Alexander B. Filson, Esq., M.D., Portaferry, county Down, to Sarah, daughter of the late Robert Harding, Esq., M.D., county Limerick.

Hilliard and Alexander—February 14, at Cashel, by the Rev. J. F. Morton, preacher of the Cathedral, &c., William Hilliard, Esq., J.P., of Tralee, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of the late Frederick Alexander, Esq., of this city.

Le Gros and Britton—February 9, in Paris, John Le Gros, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., of Clare House, St. Helier's, Jersey, to Ellen, only child of the late John Britton, Esq., M.D., of Athlone, county Roscommon.

DEATHS.

Arundell—February 10, Hillsborough, at the residence of her son, Jane, relict of Samuel Arundell, Esq., of Denzille-street.

Emerson—February 14, at his residence, Castle Forbes, Upper Sherrard-street, after a long and painful illness, William Joseph Emerson, Esq., aged 65 years.

Hemsworth—February 13, at Chilham, Rathfarnham, county Dublin, Sidney Harriett, the youngest and dearly beloved child of William G. Hemsworth, Esq., aged eighteen months.

Knox—February 14, at Kingstown, Colonel Charles Nesbitt Knox, of Castle Lacken, county of Mayo, and 1, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown, aged 80.

Lee—February 12, Anne, relict of the Rev. Richard Lee, Rector of Innishenny and Prebendary of Cork, aged 76.

Macdonald—February 5, at 3, Esplanade, Dover, aged 58, Captain R. D. Macdonald, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, and formerly Barrackmaster at Malta.

M'Dermott—At Ballyfeard, county Cork, Dr. James M'Dermott, Surgeon of the North Cork Rifles.

Verling—February 9, at Spring Lodge, Newmarket, Thomas, eldest son of Dr. Verling, R.N., J.P., aged 22 years.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	6	
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	0	6	

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert G. Souter, Thursday, February 16th, 1860.